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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count report details statewide trends in the well-being of Maine's children. The statistical portrait is based on indicators of children's well-being in four areas: (1) social and economic opportunity; (2) community and family environment; (3) physical and mental health; and (4) education. The report's introduction describes the goals and future plans for Kids Count, and the indicators addressed. The second section presents statewide data, including a national comparison where available. The third section, and bulk of the report, presents a demographic profile for each of the state's 16 counties, and the county data, including a comparison to the statewide averages and changes from the 1994 report, for the 18 indicators of child well-being. The 18 indicators are: (1) children in families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC); (2) children receiving subsidized lunches; (3) children on Medicaid; (4) births to unmarried teens; (5) prenatal care; (6) low birth-weight; (7) infant mortality; (8) number of physicians; (9) dentists; (10) children in foster care; (11) child deaths for ages 1-14; (12) teen deaths; (13) teen violent deaths; (14) child suicide; (15) arrests; (16) dropout rate; (17) post-secondary education rates; and (18) children with special needs. Definitions and data sources used in completing the report are appended. (SD)

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Maine Kids Count

1995-96 Data Book

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INTRODUCTION

MATURING IN MAINE

The Salt Air . . . .

opens my senses and

makes me feel alive.

The Pine Trees. . . .

give me the feeling

of shelter and enclosure.

The Fields . . .

offer me the space to

grow and expand.

The Mountains . . . .

heighten my awareness of where

I'm going and what I'm doing.

Maturing in Maine . . . .

helps me maintain a sense

of balance for all that I am

and all that I will be.

– Nathan Hellen, Portland, Maine

The Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book continues to provide information to enable us to improve the conditions in which Maine's children live. The indicators chosen give us a picture of how children are doing in terms of social and economic opportunity, community and family environment, physical and mental health, and education.

Too many children continue to live in poverty and lack the resources necessary to grow up to become healthy and happy adults. Too many children are not safe and secure in their own homes. Too many children are born to teen parents who are facing uphill battles to raise them.

According to the 1995 National KIDS COUNT Data Book, Maine's children ranked 28th in the United States for the percent of children living in poverty. While the national trend showed a slight decrease in children living below the poverty line from 20.8 percent in 1985 to 20.6 percent in 1992, Maine was one of only twenty states where this figure increased between 1985 and 1992. This increase, from 15.3 percent of children living in poverty in 1985 to 19.3 percent of children living in poverty in 1992, was the second most dramatic increase in the country, surpassed only by Louisiana's increase of 6.1 percent. This increase changed Maine's ranking in this category from 10th in 1985 to 28th in 1992.

Another alarming statistic is Maine's juvenile violent crime arrest rate of 108 per 100,000 children aged 10 through 17. This represents a 34 percent increase from 1985 to 1992. Finally, the rate of births to unmarried teens ages 15-19 was 30.1 per 1,000 females in 1992, an increase of 23 percent from the 1985 rate of 24.5 per 1,000 females.

The next year will produce many changes in how we provide services to children and families in Maine and around the country. It is critically important that we measure how these changes are affecting our children. With this information, we can all work together to channel our resources to create policies and programs to give Maine's children more opportunity to reach their full potential.

The Voices of Maine Youth

This 1995-96 Data Book seeks to include information from Maine children and youth. To that end, the project wrote to all junior and senior high school principals in Maine. We also solicited information from many agency and program directors, including homeless shelters and group homes, as well as specific programs treating young people with drug and alcohol problems and those which include teen parents as consumers. We asked three questions:

- What are some of the problems facing Maine children and youth?
- What can people (parents, teachers, politicians, business people, children and youth) do to help solve some of these problems?
- What are some of the best things about growing up in Maine?

We have included many of the responses we received in this Data Book. We hope to have other opportunities to share this information and to include the voices of children and youth whenever possible where decisions will affect them. One Maine student described the lack of seriousness adults place on the opinions and beliefs of young people as a problem facing Maine youth:

> *Many of my peers are given a great deal of responsibility from home cleaning, helping raise their children and younger siblings, to maintaining summer jobs to help their families financially. It is a double standard to be allowed to work in an adult world and deal with adult situations and not have a say in its operation. I think we should be allowed a larger say in our schools, education, town curfews, and minors' rights.*
>
> - Jennifer Leddy, Danforth, Maine

About Maine KIDS COUNT

Maine KIDS COUNT is a four-year project to collect and analyze data on child welfare. It is funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. During 1994, the first year of the KIDS COUNT project, data analysts and children's advocates worked to select indicators that would measure how Maine is meeting children's needs. It was critical that these indicators measure *outcomes* for children, not merely efforts made on their behalf. It was also important that, to the extent possible, the data meet several criteria: they must be reliable; they must be consistent over time; they must reflect a salient outcome or measure of well-being in terms that are easily understandable; and they should be available on an annual basis.

During the second year of the Maine KIDS COUNT project, we published the first Maine Data Book and began to refine our data collection efforts and focused on specific issues such as poverty, domestic violence and providing information specific to teens. The Maine Children's Alliance, in collaboration with the Edmund S. Muskie Institute of Public Affairs, disseminated this information through press conferences, speaking engagements and meetings with key policy makers. As we enter our third year, the project will target key decisiort-makers, coordinate a grass roots effort and will stress the importance of including the voices of children in its message.

Goals of Maine KIDS COUNT

The overall goal of Maine KIDS COUNT is to ensure that Maine's children become successful adults who are able to participate fully in the social and economic mainstream. The project has identified certain outcomes to measure Maine's progress in reaching this goal. Specific outcome goals include:

- Fewer Maine children will be living in poverty
- Children and youth will have better health
- Children will enter school ready to learn
- Family violence will be reduced
- Teens will have more hope and purpose in their lives
- The community will share the responsibility of raising children

Future Plans for Maine KIDS COUNT

The Maine KIDS COUNT project will continue to collect and disseminate data of greatest use to the public, child advocates and policy makers in reaching our mutual goals for the well-being of children. This data will be used to provide information to the public and policy makers regarding the condition of children in Maine.

EDITH DUGMORE

The project has identified the following objectives for accomplishing its long-term goals:

- Alert target audiences: decision-makers, business people, and professionals and volunteers in the field, as well as the general public to the condition of children and teens in Maine;
- Encourage leaders to base decisions on facts and on the well-being of children;
- Serve as a catalyst, bringing together individuals and groups in new ways to take steps toward reaching KIDS COUNT goals;
- Reward individuals/groups for efforts on behalf of children; and
- Provide a means of evaluating success/failure in meeting goals and objectives.

As the Maine KIDS COUNT project enters its third year, it is our hope that all who are making decisions that will affect Maine's children will do so with an understanding of their needs. In the words of Dae K. Yi, an eighth grader:

> *As the flame of childhood burns out and the ice of maturity freezes in, one's view on life in Maine changes. The rough walls of life seem to close in on you as the clock ticks. Sometimes when you are all compressed between the walls of life, you realize that the door out is locked. At times like this you need a key of experience. You either have to build on your own key or use the key of another. Finally after the key is obtained the slow opening of the door gives you a warm feeling of relief and success. I think this feeling is the best thing about life in Maine.*

We hope that the information presented by Maine KIDS COUNT will provide the "keys" to unlock doors for Maine children and youth.

Child Well-Being Indicators

Changes in Indicators

Data can help us make informed decisions about policies and programs intended to improve the lives of children. This second Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book features indicators from a variety of sources. It reiterates those indicators from last year's Data Book which have not been updated since then. For example, the number of women in the labor force with youngest child under age 6 is only counted at the ten-year census. It provides updates to last year's indicators where they were available at the time we went to press. Responsible state agencies, for example, collect and disseminate data on school enrollment, infant mortality, and juvenile arrests on an annual basis. It also presents several new indicators at the state and county level, where available. For example, recognizing strong concerns about these issues, we have expanded significantly our coverage of child abuse and neglect and have added child suicide data at the county level. Similarly, we have included data on the number and percent of school children participating in the School Lunch Program which tells us about the relative number of children living in poverty, an indicator directly measured only once every ten years.

On the state pages, we show national rates when they are available and comparable. National rates are shown for the most recent year available. In some instances, this is not the same year as the state rate. For example, the national teen pregnancy rate is for 1991. A 1993 rate was not available at the time this book went to press.

In response to suggestions made by readers of last year's Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book and by those who provide us with the data, we have also changed the definitions or formats of some indicators. Last year, for example, we showed infant mortality rates for a single year. This year, we are using five-year averages for this indicator, to make it more consistent with the other mortality indicators and to smooth out the annual fluctuations which sometimes occur when the base population is small. We have made similar changes in other indicators because the sources of our data have changed. Our current source for data on the racial make-up of Maine's 0-19 year-olds, for example, provides a level of detail consistent with that obtained in the census, and we have chosen to adopt that format. The Data Definitions and Sources section at the end of the book provides detailed information about these changes. Indicators for which the definition has changed are marked with a ◆. To make it easier to find indicator information in the Data Definitions and Sources section, we have reworded some indicators, added "see also" suggestions, and included key terms, such as "drug abuse" and "health insurance."

Changes in Data Display

We have made some important innovations in data display, as well. The "county thermometer" pages now include comparisons to the previous year or period, where data for that period are available and in a comparable format, as well as comparisons to statewide averages. We compare county rates to corresponding state rates using the following formula:

$$\% \text{ difference} = \frac{(\text{county rate} - \text{state rate}) \times 100}{\text{state rate}}$$

Similarly, we compare current rates to previous rates using this formula:

$$\% \text{ difference} = \frac{(\text{current rate} - \text{previous rate}) \times 100}{\text{previous rate}}$$

Increased rates are generally *desirable* for the following indicators on the thermometer page:

- Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester;
- Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners; and
- General practice dentists.

Increased rates are *not* desirable for these indicators:

- Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school;
- Low birth weight infants;
- Infant mortality;
- Child deaths;
- Teen deaths;
- Teen violent deaths;
- Child suicides;
- Arrests of children aged 10-17; and
- High school dropouts.

For the following indicators, the goal is generally to lower the rate by reducing the *need* for services or programs, not by reducing *eligibility*:

- Children aged 0-17 on AFDC;
- School children receiving subsidized school lunches;
- Children aged 0-18 participating in Medicaid;
- Children under 18 in Department of Human Services Care or Custody; and
- Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education.

Percents and Rates

Wherever possible, we have presented the indicators in this Data Book as percents or rates. These enable comparison of the indicators between different base populations. For example, in Aroostook County, 695 graduating seniors, or 63.4% of the total graduating class, planned to attend post-secondary school. The comparable number of Cumberland County graduates was 1,318, but the percent of Cumberland County graduates planning to attend post-secondary school was 63.5%, very similar to Aroostook County's.

Percents refer to number of persons or occurrences per one hundred of the base population, and are shown with percent signs throughout this Data Book. Other rates are calculated per 1,000, 10,000, or 100,000 of the base population. For the most part, we follow commonly-used standards in our use of base rates. However, at the county level, we use rate per 10,000 rather than the standard rate per 100,000 for child and teen deaths, teen violent deaths and child suicides, in recognition of the relatively small populations at risk. In all cases, the indicator itself tells the base rate, while the definition in the back of the book tells the base or at-risk population used to calculate the rate. The generic formula for calculating percents or rates is:

$$\frac{(\text{number of persons or occurrences}) \times (\text{base rate, e.g. 100 or 1,000})}{\text{base population}}$$

Social and Economic Opportunity

Poverty continues to be one of the most critical indicators affecting Maine's children. This year's Data Book indicates that an estimated 1,420 more Maine children were living at or below the federal poverty line in 1992 than in 1990.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) is a cash assistance program that states administer under federal supervision for families with children who live in poverty as defined by each state. In Maine, a family of three must earn less than $6,636 a year, or 53 percent of the current federal poverty level of $12,590 to qualify for AFDC benefits. Similarly, a family of two must earn less than $4,944, or 49 percent of the current federal poverty level of $10,030.

In Maine in 1993, a mother with one child received an annual AFDC benefit of $3,744; a family of three received $5,016. These benefits are the lowest of any New England state and are 25th in the nation.

Adequate nutrition is critical to a child's health and ability to learn effectively. This year's Data Book has added information about children participating in the National School Lunch Program, a meal entitlement plan primarily funded through federal dollars. All elementary and junior high schools are required to participate in the program. In Maine, high schools have the option of participating. All participating schools must offer free or reduced price lunches to all eligible students. Children are eligible for free school lunches if their family income does not exceed 130 percent of the poverty level. They are eligible for reduced price school lunches if their family income falls between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty level. Over 30 percent of Maine school children participated in the program during the 1994-95 school year.

Births to single teen mothers declined slightly from 8.2 percent to 7.9 percent of all births from 1992 to 1993. This represents a reduction from 1,370 births in 1991 to 1,183 births in 1993. Nevertheless, teen pregnancy was identified by many young people as a persistent problem in Maine. A teenager from a rural community describes the following:

> *Growing up in an undersized town, I have witnessed a lot of teenage pregnancies. A lot of which are teenage girls getting pregnant by an elderly man.*
>
> *In the small rural community in which I reside, many of my fellow classmates have become victims of this problem. From the year of 1992 until the year 1995, twelve of my fellow classmates have become victims. With only about 60 students in the high school wing, this problem seems to have an impact on everyone in the high school.*
>
> *The girls aren't doing this pregnancy problem with boys their own age, but with men about twice the girls' age.*
>
> *I believe that parents should start getting involved with this problem. I think that once one girl gets pregnant, then it sort of becomes a cycle, and another girl gets pregnant, then another. If the parents stepped in and showed their children what was ahead for them, what was in the future for them, and let them know how much more there is in life, then I think that girls would start to realize how much more there is in life, besides getting pregnant and raising children when parents are still children themselves.*
>
> – Anonymous

Community and Family Environment

For healthy development, children need a safe and nurturing family environment. This set of indicators suggests the extent to which children's security is threatened rather than protected by the adults on whom they are most dependent. This year's Data Book presents expanded information on child abuse in Maine.

A recent report of Maine's Multidisciplinary Review Panel on Child Deaths and Serious Injuries Due to Abuse or Neglect reveals some alarming statistics regarding incidents of child homicide.

In past years, Maine typically experienced two or three child homicides annually. In 1993, Maine's homicide rate for adults declined markedly whereas the homicide rate for children was the highest on record:

- 7 child homicides occurred in 1993
- 6 children were killed by family members
- 4 of the 7 victims were females; 3 were males
- 5 of the 7 victims lived in two parent families
- 2 of the victims were under 1 year old; 2 were between 1 and 5; and 3 were between 6 and 12.
- only 2 of the 7 victims had prior child protective involvement

Maine's child homicide rate for 1994 equalled that of 1993. Additionally, four child deaths were of undetermined cause/manner where homicide could not be excluded:

- 7 child homicides occurred in 1994
- 6 children were killed by family/household members
- 1 child was killed by an acquaintance
- 4 of the 7 victims were killed by gunshot
- 4 of the 7 victims were females; 3 were males
- 5 of the 7 victims lived in two parent families
- 3 of the victims were under 5 years old; 3 were between 5 and 12; and 1 was over 12 years of age.
- only 1 of the 7 victims had prior child protective involvement

The consumption of alcohol and use of illicit drugs places adolescents at risk of health, educational and social problems and physical danger. In order to enhance understanding of the issues of drug and alcohol use, we have included information from a 1995 survey conducted by the University of Maine and the Maine Office of Substance Abuse. Many Maine students also reported to Maine KIDS COUNT that drug abuse is a major problem facing Maine children and youth:

> *I believe that the biggest issue involving Maine children is based on getting involved in drugs. I believe that parents and teachers should sit down and have a talk with Maine children. They should explain all of the hazards that go with taking drugs. Parents especially should talk to their children and encourage them to get involved in other habits, there are lots of things to get interested in.*
>
> – High school senior

I believe that teens in small rural towns are more apt to drink than teens elsewhere for a couple of reasons. These reasons are lack of police and boredom. . . The other reason is that there is little for the teens to do in their leisure time in my home town. The closest town of any size is thirty five miles away and the closest city is one hundred miles. Many of the teens don't have their own vehicles and enough money to go to these places and do stuff so they just hang around town and drink. Getting the alcohol is not a problem either. There are plenty of people who are willing to buy it for minors.

- Anonymous high school senior

Another problem in my town is drinking and drugs. On Friday and Saturday nights 75 percent of the students in my high school drink. Where I live there is nothing for teens to do, so they drink to have fun. About 50 percent of the students in my high school say that they have tried marijuana.

I feel that if, in my town, there was a Recreational Center or something for teens to do, that they wouldn't drink.

- Anonymous

Some of the problems facing Maine children and youth, are peer pressure and a lot of the drugs. . . I think that maybe if there was something in this town or maybe in any of the other surrounding towns, some of the kids would not be into drugs and try to be cool. A lot of children in the 90's think that if they don't do what their friends want them to do then they get called names. But for me if my friends don't like me for me, and if they don't accept me for not doing drugs then they can find a new friend that is interested in all that stuff.

- Anonymous high school senior

Some teens use drugs and alcohol as a way of dealing with their problems. Others do it to fit in or to make friends. A lot of people use drugs or drink alcohol on a daily basis and become addicted to it but don't admit that they have a problem. Once people become addicted they often steal to supply their addiction. They soon get into trouble with the law.

It is just as easy to get drugs and alcohol in Maine as it is in any other state.

Cigarettes are also a major problem with teens in Maine. A big percent of the teens smoke. There is just as much pressure to smoke cigarettes as there is to take and drink alcohol.

All these problems facing teens makes it hard to grow up in Maine.

- Three high school students

Recently, Day One, a substance abuse treatment program in the Portland area, conducted a focus group with Maine teens in Westbrook who talked about some of the pressures and problems facing Maine youth:

> *All the peer pressure [to] drink, drugs and cigarettes. Being friends with the right people.*
>
> *Another reason why kids will go out and get high and stuff is because, like, family problems. People get real depressed. So the only way they know how to cure it, to feel better is to go out and get high or drink.*
>
> *[T]hey don't got anything going for them. So they'll just go out and get high to feel better about themselves.*
>
> *[T]here's all kinds of problems. Like there's kids that get beat, or there's kids that, like, their parents will tell them that they're not worth anything. . . There's school problems, there's household problems. . . [Y]ou still got the kids that will just go out and get high for the buzz. Or they'll do it, like, just to make themselves feel better about themselves. . . [S]ome kids even commit suicide over problems like that.*

LINDA N. PHILLIPS

Physical and Mental Health

Maine continues to improve in the categories of low birth-weight babies and infant mortality. Ranked second in the nation in 1992 at 5 percent of births weighing under 5.5 pounds, Maine fell nearly 30 percent below the national average of 7.1 percent. Similarly, Maine's 1992 infant mortality rate of 5.6 per 1,000 live births is 34 percent below the national average of 8.5. This rate is the lowest in the United States.

Child suicides are an indicator of stress, mental health problems and lack of community and family support. The KIDS COUNT project spoke with two teenagers who are members of the Governor's Suicide Task Force. They each expressed a different view of what leads adolescents to consider suicide:

> *Drugs lead kids into suicide. Drugs destroy life, you start feeling like your life is going to hell. You start losing your friends. Drugs lead to depression and you begin to think "I'll just kill myself."*
>
> *Homelife leads up to suicide. . . Bad homelife ranges from physical abuse to sexual abuse, feeling like nobody's there. Feeling like you raise yourself. Feeling like parents don't give 2 cents about them. Many kids have their own jobs, buy their own clothes, raise their other siblings.*
>
> - Teen members, Suicide Task Force

These teenagers both felt that some of the solutions to teen suicide include finding more places for teens to go. One student felt that "just hanging out is important." The other felt that organized activities that were fun and affordable were an alternative to drugs and would keep kids out of trouble. Additionally, these teens felt that it was important to encourage peer counseling programs.

> *Teens will listen to other adolescents before they listen to parents. Don't mean disrespect but parents lecture. Kids seem to just want to help.*
>
> - Teen member, Suicide Task Force

An adolescent who is currently a patient at Acadia Hospital describes:

> *A lot of children such as myself have a mental health and drug addiction. Many kids in school need support and need someone to reach out a hand to them. I know that classes are already too full and there are new kids coming in all the time. We need a lot more support and time which most teachers as well as other adults don't seem to have the time for anymore. The suicide rate has skyrocketed and there are so many pressures and not enough people willing to help kids like me out.*
>
> *One of the things that I know would help me would be a place where you couldn't be turned away. I know it takes money, but we are the future and all the government seems to be doing is taking more and more stuff away from the youth. Then they ask why we turn to the streets, gangs, and to crime. All most youth need is someone to talk to. Everyone wants to stop violence, but no one wants to help us either.*
>
> - Anonymous

Education

In 1994, Maine had a fall enrollment of 213,825 children in 704 public schools (577 elementary, 114 secondary and 32 combined elementary and secondary). This count does not include vocational centers or regions, although some of these students also attended vocational centers or regions. Another 13,446 students were enrolled in 97 private schools (53 elementary, 17 secondary and 27 combined elementary and secondary) (1994 Maine Educational Facts). This represents an increase from 1993 of 1,580 students attending public schools and 528 attending private schools.

The cost of public education continues to rise. The annual cost per pupil, excluding transportation, vocational education, special education, capital outlay and debt service, was $3,396 per elementary student and $4,623 per secondary student (1994 Maine Educational Facts). This represents an increase from 1993 of $112 per elementary student and $44 per secondary student.

Of the public and private secondary schools reporting a total enrollment of 64,001, there were 1,867 dropouts which gave Maine a 2.9% dropout rate for the 1993-1994 school year, a slight increase from 2.8% for the 1992-93 school year.

Failure to receive a high school diploma or GED certificate can have serious negative long term consequences for youth. Those who fail to receive a high school education or equivalent are significantly less likely to be regularly employed well into their twenties. The jobs available to those who have dropped out generally do not pay well, are unstable, and have limited opportunities for upward mobility (National Center for Education Statistics, 1994).

The percent of Maine 16-19 year olds who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates has steadily improved since 1985 when Maine ranked 28th in the nation with 10.4 percent. In 1992, Maine ranked third in the country with 4.7 percent of 16-19 year olds not enrolled in school and not high school graduates compared to the national average of 9.3 percent (National KIDS COUNT Data Book, 1995).

The percent of students making the immediate transition from high school to college is the leading indicator of the proportion of graduates who will eventually enroll (National Center for Education Statistics, 1994). Of Maine's 13,980 high school graduates, (12,414 public and 1,566 private) in 1994, 60.4% (58.1% public; 78.7% private) continued their education. This figure represents an increase from last year's total of 57.2% (58.8% public and 70.7% private) (1994 Maine Educational Facts). This compares to the 1994 U.S. rate of 61.9%

LEIGH KELLY

STUDY OF AN OLD MAN

The poor man
With a look of poverty
Asking for help
Could see
Pain in his eyes.

Black. It fit
Cause he had no happiness
Just pain and anguish.
In my mind, anyways.

His face looked all rough
His body looked rough.
Clothes worn and dingy.

Looked like he was
On his last string
Crying for help, well,
Just plain old sorrow.

Walking
Looking for hope
Losing hope.

Reminded me of myself
At times
When everything is going wrong
I'm sad and alone with a three year old.
Need help. Crying.
Reaching for help.

Lisa Scribner, from *One Step at a Time. Writing by Very Young Parents.* Portland YWCA Teen Parent Services and Portland Adult Education.

MAINE–STATEWIDE

EDITH DUGMORE

STATE PROFILE

		Number	Rate or Percent
Total population, 1993 estimated		1,239,779	100.0%
Under 5 years		80,696	6.5%
5 to 9 years		87,368	7.0%
10 to 14 years		86,908	7.0%
15 to 19 years		84,107	6.8%
Total population, aged 0-19		341,079	27.3%
20 to 64 years		728,142	58.7%
65 years and over		170,558	13.8%
Children aged 0-19 who are: (1992 estimated)	white	332,525	97.9%
	Asian and Pacific Islander	2,797	0.8%
	American Indian	2,267	0.7%
	African American	1,989	0.6%
Public school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	213,825	100.0%
	Grades K-8	156,601	73.2%
	Grades 9-12	57,224	26.8%
Private school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	13,446	100.0%
	Grades K-8	6,179	46.0%
	Grades 9-12	7,267	54.0%
Home-schooled students, 1994 annual average	Total	2,759	100.0%
	Grades K-8	2,262	82.0%
	Grades 9-12	497	18.0%
Adults aged 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		725,423	79.0%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1992		59,605	19.3%
Median household income, 1991-93 average		$29,140	—
Median income of families with children, 1992		$32,700	—
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, 1994 annual average		45,000	7.4%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		45,592	62.6%
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		67,938	78.4%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1994		4,106	—

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

		Number	Rate or Percent	U.S. Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1995		34,470	11.2%	—
Mean monthly number of children on AFDC in calendar 1994		38,377	12.5%	15.1%
Adolescent female heads of households on AFDC as a percent of all female heads of household on AFDC in January, 1995		158	0.9%	—
AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994		—	68.4%	65.4%
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-95 school year	Total	64,940	31.0%	—
	Free	50,736	24.2%	—
	Reduced Price	14,204	6.8%	—
Families headed by mothers receiving child support or alimony, five-year average,1990-1994		—	42.7%	31.8%
Births to single teens as a percent of total live births, 1993		1,183	7.9%	—
Births to married teens as a percent of total live births, 1993		320	2.1%	—
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average,1989-1993		820.6	9.7	—
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force, 1990		60,890	58.3%	54.9%
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in labor force, 1990		201,058	65.0%	61.1%
Recipients of WIC benefits, 1994	Total	82,321	—	—
	Women	22,994	—	—
	Infants	14,651	—	—
	Children	44,676	—	—

		Number	Rate or Percent	U.S. Rate or Percent
◆Substantiated child abuse and neglect victims; rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994		4,769	15.2	14.3
Victims by gender and type of abuse	Male / Female			
Total	2,228 / 2,541			
Sexual Abuse	160 / 399			
Physical Abuse	438 / 390			
Neglect	789 / 831			
Emotional Abuse	841 / 921			
Victims by age				
Total	4769			
0-4	1,391			
5-8	1,241			
9-12	1,115			
13-15	741			
16-17	281			
Requests for child abuse and neglect services, 1994		18,457	—	—
Cases screened out		11,991	—	—
Cases appropriate for Child Protective Services		6,466	—	—
Appropriate referrals assigned for services		4,028	—	—
Appropriate referrals not assigned due to lack of resources		2,438	—	—
New cases assessed		3,921	—	—
Completed assessments substantiated		2,173	—	—
Completed assessments unsubstantiated		1,748	—	—
Children living in overcrowded housing, 1990		—	5.9%	16.1%
Children under 18 not living with a parent, 1990		11,148	3.6%	4.3%
Children under 18 living in homeless shelters, March 1995		250	—	—
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody, rate per 1,000 children under 18, October 1995		2,239	—	—
Children aged 5-17 who do not speak English at home, 1990		9,886	4.4%	13.9%
Children in single-parent families, five-year average, 1989-93		—	21.7%	25.1%
Arrests of children aged 10-17, rate per 1,000 children, 1994	Total	10,538	75.6	84.6
	Males	8,146	113.6	—
	Females	2,392	35.3	—
Violent crime arrests of children aged 10-17, rate per 1,000 children, 1994	Total	179	1.3	4.8
	Males	158	2.2	—
	Females	21	0.3	—
◆Alcohol-related license suspensions and arrests for drivers aged 20 and under, rate per 1,000 licensed drivers aged 20 and under, 1994		677	23.3	—
◆OUI convictions for drivers aged 20 and under, rate per 1,000 licensed drivers aged 20 and under, 1994		1,168	40.2	—

	Grades 6-8		Grades 9-12	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Students reporting alcohol use in a given month, 1995	26.2%	23.8%	53.1%	49.2%
Students reporting marijuana use in a given month, 1995	12.5%	6.0%	33.6%	25.8%
Students reporting cigarette smoking in a given month, 1995	17.5%	14.5%	35.7%	33.0%
Students reporting inhalant use in a given month, 1995	11.4%	12.1%	7.1%	4.2%

◆ The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indicator's definition for the exact changes.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

	Number	Rate or Percent	U.S. Rate or Percent
◆ Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994	650	1.9	—
General practice dentists, rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994	387	1.1	—
Core mental health professionals, rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994	1,382	4.1	—
Children without health insurance, five-year average, 1989-1993	—	8.7%	12.6%
Children aged 0-18 participating in Medicaid, 1994	89,137	27.5%	—
Teen pregnancy; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-17, 1993	784	11.5	—
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1993	812	5.4%	7.1%
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1993	13,144	87.3%	—
Two-year-olds who were age-appropriately immunized, 1994	—	74.3%	—
◆ Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average,1989-1993	104.6	6.3	8.5
◆ Child deaths; rate per 100,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average,1989-1993	59.4	24.6	28.8
◆ Teen deaths; rate per 100,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average,1989-1993	62	70.5	—
◆ Teen violent deaths; rate per 100,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average,1989-1993	50.8	57.8	66.6
◆ Child suicides; rate per 100,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average,1989-1993	14	8.1	—
High school students reporting at least one suicide attempt in the last year, 1995	—	8.0%	—
◆ Children aged 19 and under in motor vehicle crashes with personal injury, 1994	4,294	—	—
◆ Hospital discharges for children's mental health diagnoses; rate per 1,000 children under age 18, 1994	1,346	4.4	—
Children aged 0-14 using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers, rate per 1,000 children aged 0-14, 1994	98	0.4	—
Children aged 15-19 using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers, rate per 1,000 children aged 15-19, 1994	893	10.6	—

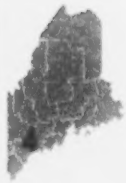
◆ The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indicator's definition for the exact changes.

EDUCATION

	Number	Rate or Percent	U.S. Rate or Percent
◆ High school completion results, 1993-94 (excludes General Equivalence Development Certificates and diplomas granted through adult education centers)	12,644	—	—
High school dropouts, 1993-94 school year	1,867	2.9%	—
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1993-94 school year	7,825	58.4%	61.9%
◆ Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education: rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1994-95 school year	29,632	130.4	—
Children with limited English proficiency attending school: rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1993-94 school year	2,430	10.8	52.0%
◆ Teens aged 16-19 not in school and not in labor force, three-year average, 1991-1993	—	7.2%	9.9%
Percent of teens between the ages of 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates, three-year average, 1991-1993	—	4.7%	9.3%

◆ The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indicator's definition for the exact changes.

POLLY CAMPBELL



ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

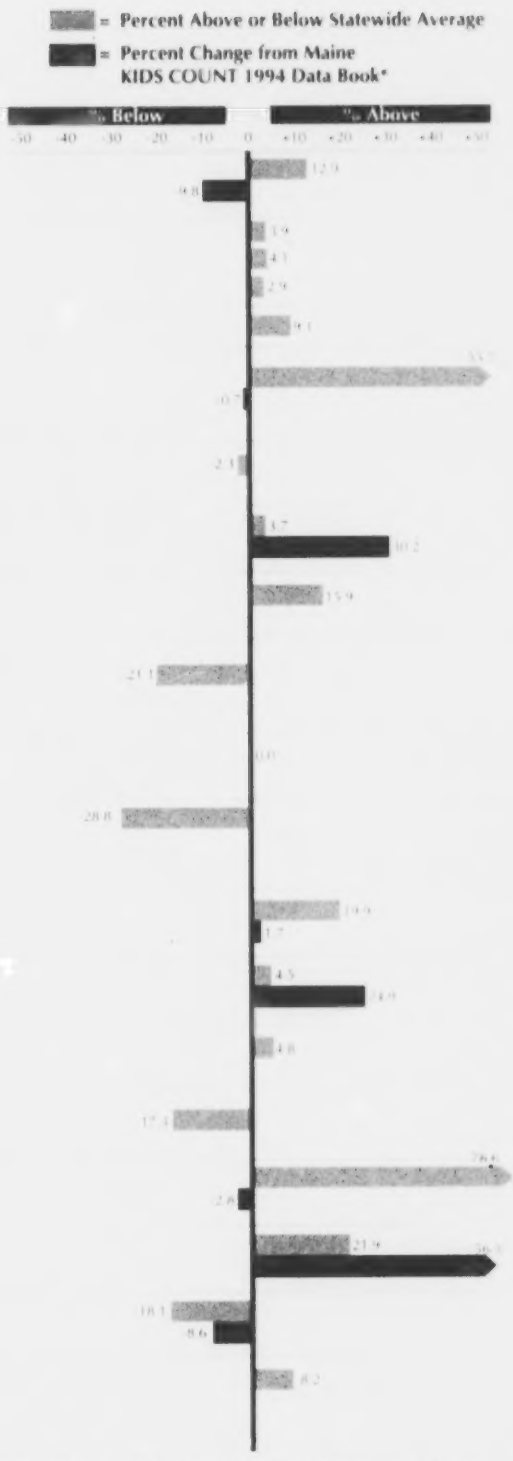
Simply the Best, Maine

...Maine is just great. It has many places with very beautiful scenery. We take good care of our beautiful state. And because of that, we are rewarded with such a wonderful place....

Travis Ferrante
8th Grade

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1993 estimated		103,892	100.0%
Under 5 years		7,138	6.9%
5 to 9 years		7,699	7.4%
10 to 14 years		7,624	7.3%
15 to 19 years		6,827	6.6%
Total population, aged 0-19		29,288	28.2%
20 to 64 years		60,527	58.3%
65 years and over		14,077	13.5%
Children who are: (1992 estimated)	white	28,859	98.2%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	236	0.8%
	American Indian	65	0.2%
	African American	235	0.8%
Public school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	17,286	100.0%
	Grades K-8	12,426	71.9%
	Grades 9-12	4,860	28.1%
Private school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	1,306	100.0%
	Grades K-8	964	73.8%
	Grades 9-12	342	26.2%
Home-schooled students, 1994 annual average	Total	250	100.0%
	Grades K-8	180	72.0%
	Grades 9-12	70	28.0%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		56,850	72.7%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		5,699	20.9%
Median household income, 1990		$26,979	—
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, 1994 annual average		4,100	7.5%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		948	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		2,286	—
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1994		534	—


= Percent Above or Below Statewide Average
= Percent Change from Maine KIDS COUNT 1994 Data Book*
% Below
% Above
-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

		Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1995		3,433	12.9%
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-95 school year	Total	5,335	32.2%
	Free	4,180	25.2%
	Reduced price	1,155	7.0%
Children aged 0-18 participating in Medicaid, 1994		8,373	30.0%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		110.6	15.1
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1993		1,161	85.3%
Low birth-weight infants: live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1993		76	5.6%
Infant mortality: rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1989-1993 ◆		10.8	7.3
Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs): rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994 ◆		44	1.5
General practice dentists, rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994		32	1.1
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, October 1995		137	5.2
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1989-1993		6.2	29.5
Teen deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		5.6	7.4
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		4.6	6.1
Child suicides; rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		1.0	0.7
Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1994		1,583	135.0
High school dropouts, 1993-1994 school year		194	3.6%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1993-94 school year		475	47.8%
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1994-1995 school year ◆		2,623	141.1

◆ The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indicator's definition for the exact changes.

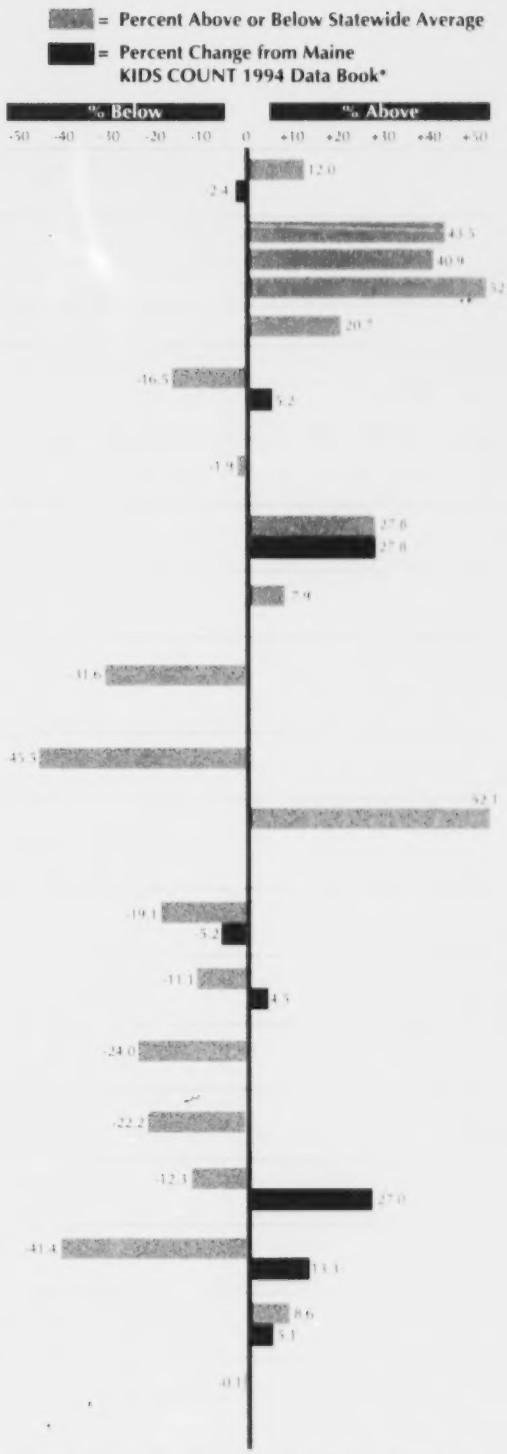
* Those indicators for which comparable data were included in the *Maine KIDS COUNT 1994 Data Book*.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

C.F. BARRON

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1993 estimated		85,887	100.0%
Under 5 years		5,356	6.2%
5 to 9 years		5,806	6.8%
10 to 14 years		6,105	7.1%
15 to 19 years		6,198	7.2%
Total population, aged 0-19		23,465	27.3%
20 to 64 years		50,588	58.9%
65 years and over		11,834	13.8%
Children who are:	white	23,417	96.7%
(1992 estimated)	Asian/Pacific Islander	147	0.6%
	American Indian	346	1.4%
	African American	309	1.3%
Public school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	14,161	100.0%
	Grades K-8	9,762	68.9%
	Grades 9-12	4,399	31.1%
Private school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	30	100.0%
	Grades K-8	14	46.7%
	Grades 9-12	16	53.3%
Home-schooled students, 1994 annual average	Total	137	100.0%
	Grades K-8	110	80.3%
	Grades 9-12	27	19.7%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		46,558	72.1%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		5,081	22.7%
Median household income, 1990		$22,230	—
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, 1994 annual average		4,440	11.7%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		460	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		1,460	—
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1994		223	—



	Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1995	2,508	12.0%
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-95 school year — Total	5,997	44.5%
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-95 school year — Free	4,599	34.1%
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-95 school year — Reduced price	1,398	10.4%
Children aged 0-18 participating in Medicaid, 1994	7,389	33.2%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	49.8	8.1
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1993	908	85.6%
Low birth-weight infants: live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1993	73	6.9%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1989-1993 ◆	8.0	6.8
Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994 ◆	31	1.3
General practice dentists; rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994	13	0.6
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, October 1995	232	11.1
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1989-1993	3.4	2.0
Teen deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	4.0	6.3
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	2.8	4.4
Child suicides; rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	0.8	0.6
Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1994	651	66.3
High school dropouts, 1993-1994 school year	82	1.7%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1993-94 school year	695	63.4%
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1994-1995 school year ◆	1,849	130.3

◆ The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indicator's definition for the exact changes.

* Those indicators for which comparable data were included in the *Maine KIDS COUNT 1994 Data Book*.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

LINDA N. PHILLIPS

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1993 estimated		246,069	100.0%
Under 5 years		16,476	6.7%
5 to 9 years		16,855	6.8%
10 to 14 years		16,039	6.5%
15 to 19 years		14,453	5.9%
Total population, aged 0-19		63,823	25.9%
20 to 64 years		149,305	60.7%
65 years and over		32,941	13.4%
Children who are: (1992 estimated)	white	61,367	97.3%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	944	1.5%
	American Indian	195	0.3%
	African American	542	0.9%
Public school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	40,457	100.0%
	Grades K-8	29,563	73.1%
	Grades 9-12	10,894	26.9%
Private school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	2,869	100.0%
	Grades K-8	1,833	63.9%
	Grades 9-12	1,036	36.1%
Home-schooled students, 1994 annual average	Total	312	100.0%
	Grades K-8	259	83.0%
	Grades 9-12	53	17.0%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		157,698	84.6%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		9,157	16.0%
Median household income, 1990		$32,286	—
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, 1994 annual average		6,400	5.1%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		1,607	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		5,342	—
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1994		1031	—

◆ The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indicator's definition for the exact changes.

* Those indicators for which comparable data were included in the *Maine KIDS COUNT 1994 Data Book*.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

LINDA N. PHILLIPS

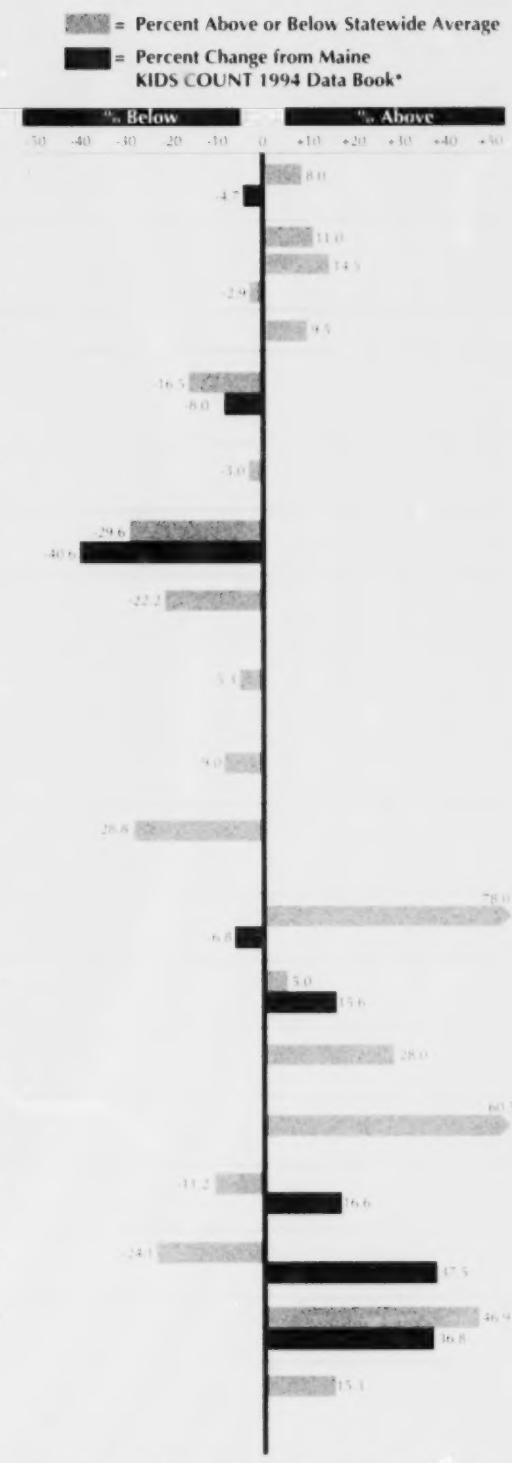
Love

Bugs, swimming, skiing, snowball fights, bugs, family, white Christmas, did I mention bugs yet? Vibrant springs and long winters these are the treasures of Maine. The good and the bad the things we hold close and the things we wish would go away....

Leah McVeigh
8th Grade

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1993 estimated		29,427	100.0%
Under 5 years		1,860	6.3%
5 to 9 years		2,101	7.1%
10 to 14 years		2,246	7.6%
15 to 19 years		2,079	7.1%
Total population, aged 0-19		8,286	28.2%
20 to 64 years		17,340	58.9%
65 years and over		3,801	12.9%
Children who are: (1992 estimated)	white	8,650	99.2%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	30	0.3%
	American Indian	24	0.3%
	African American	12	0.1%
Public school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	5,465	100.0%
	Grades K-8	3,901	71.4%
	Grades 9-12	1,564	28.6%
Private school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	95	100.0%
	Grades K-8	11	11.6%
	Grades 9-12	84	88.4%
Home-schooled students, 1994 annual average	Total	130	100.0%
	Grades K-8	105	80.8%
	Grades 9-12	25	19.2%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		17,146	80.2%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		1,669	21.9%
Median household income, 1990		$24,432	—
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, 1994 annual average		1,130	7.9%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		160	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		644	—
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1994		105	—



	Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1995	904	12.1%
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-95 school year — Total	1,857	34.4%
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-95 school year — Free	1,498	27.7%
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-95 school year — Reduced price	359	6.6%
Children aged 0-18 participating in Medicaid, 1994	2,375	30.1%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	19.0	8.1
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1993	271	84.7%
Low birth-weight infants: live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1993	12	3.8%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1989-1993 ◆	1.8	4.9
Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994 ◆	15	1.8
General practice dentists; rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994	8	1.0
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, October 1995	39	5.2
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1989-1993	2.6	4.4
Teen deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	1.8	7.4
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	1.8	7.4
Child suicides; rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	0.6	1.3
Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1994	226	64.7
High school dropouts, 1993-1994 school year	37	2.2%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1993-94 school year	308	85.8%
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1994-1995 school year ◆	810	145.7

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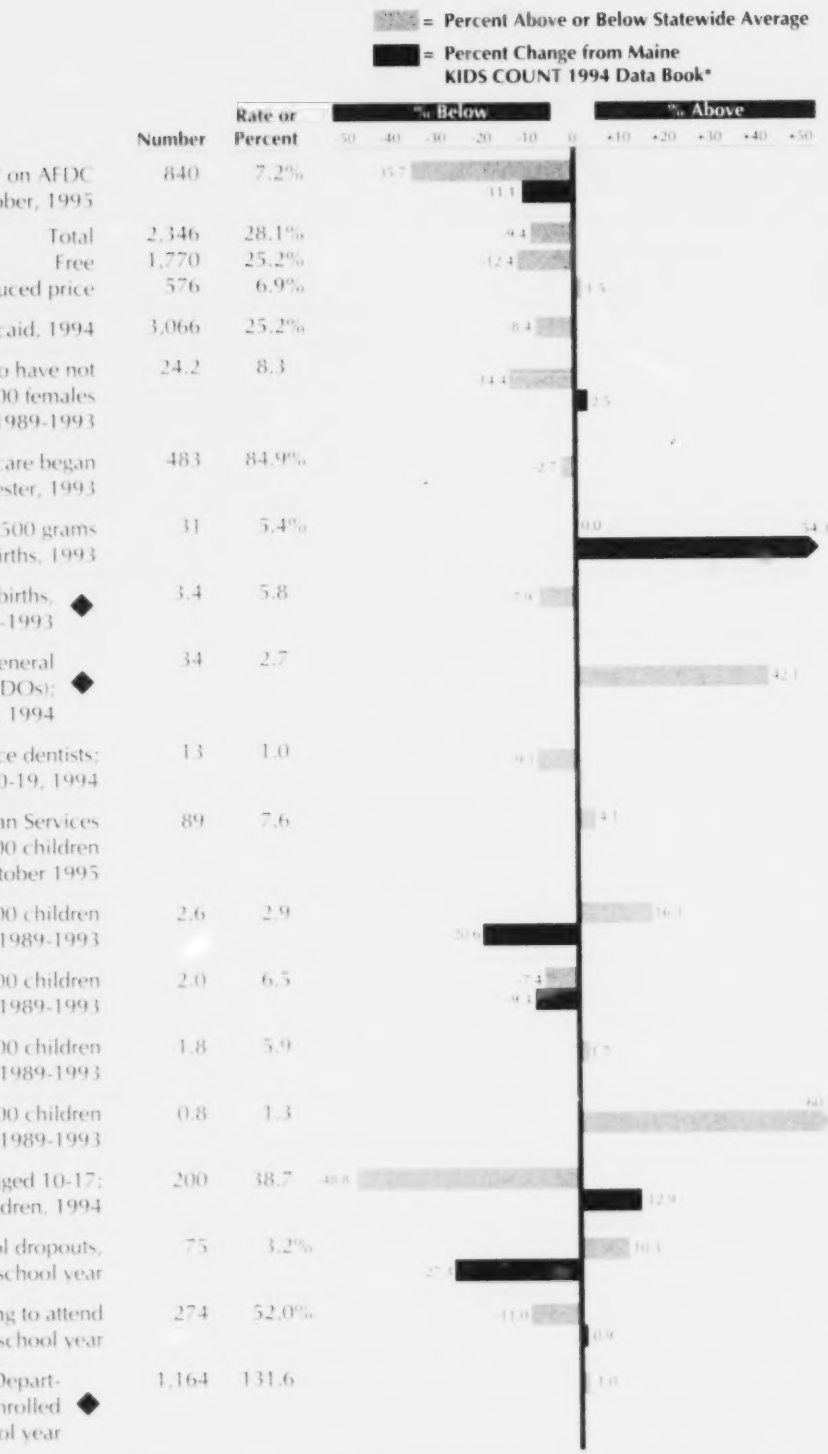
* Those indicators for which comparable data were included in the *Maine KIDS COUNT 1994 Data Book*.

HANCOCK COUNTY

POLLY CAMPBELL

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1993 estimated		48,509	100.0%
Under 5 years		3,012	6.2%
5 to 9 years		3,424	7.1%
10 to 14 years		3,451	7.1%
15 to 19 years		2,915	6.0%
Total population, aged 0-19		12,802	26.4%
20 to 64 years		28,183	58.1%
65 years and over		7,524	15.5%
Children who are: (1992 estimated)	white	12,334	98.8%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	59	0.5%
	American Indian	58	0.5%
	African American	34	0.3%
Public school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	8,346	100.0%
	Grades K-8	6,348	76.1%
	Grades 9-12	1,998	23.9%
Private school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	496	100.0%
	Grades K-8	123	24.8%
	Grades 9-12	373	75.2%
Home-schooled students, 1994 annual average	Total	170	100.0%
	Grades K-8	139	81.8%
	Grades 9-12	31	18.2%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		29,552	83.1%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		1,747	15.3%
Median household income, 1990		$25,247	—
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, 1994 annual average		2,080	7.8%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		268	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		707	—
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1994		124	—


= Percent Above or Below Statewide Average
= Percent Change from Maine KIDS COUNT 1994 Data Book*
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-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

	Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1995	840	7.2%
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-95 school year — Total	2,346	28.1%
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-95 school year — Free	1,770	25.2%
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-95 school year — Reduced price	576	6.9%
Children aged 0-18 participating in Medicaid, 1994	3,066	25.2%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	24.2	8.3
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1993	483	84.9%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1993	31	5.4%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1989-1993 ◆	3.4	5.8
Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994 ◆	34	2.7
General practice dentists; rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994	13	1.0
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, October 1995	89	7.6
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1989-1993	2.6	2.9
Teen deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	2.0	6.5
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	1.8	5.9
Child suicides; rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	0.8	1.3
Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1994	200	38.7
High school dropouts, 1993-1994 school year	75	3.2%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1993-94 school year	274	52.0%
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1994-1995 school year ◆	1,164	131.6

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* Those indicators for which comparable data were included in the *Maine KIDS COUNT 1994 Data Book*.

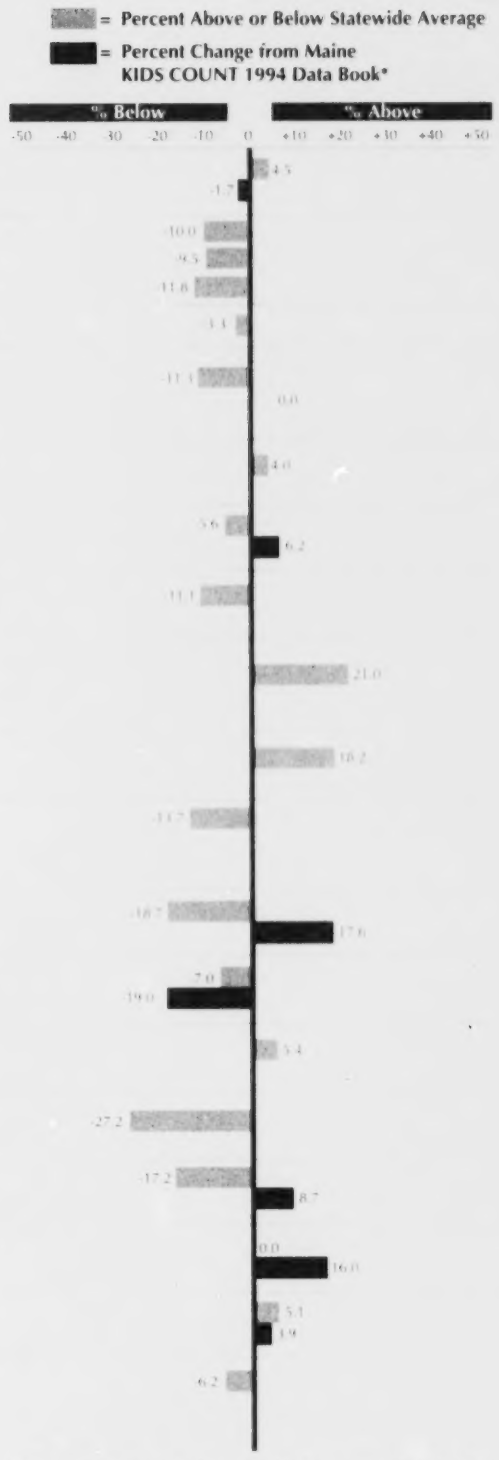
KENNEBEC COUNTY

...Coming from a small school consisting of grades K-12 we have the benefits of knowing everybody and developing strong friendships with our peers. We know when we come to school we will be surrounded by a safe and comfortable environment. As we walk down the halls we know our lives will not be threatened....

Anonymous

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1993 estimated		117,158	100.0%
Under 5 years		7,311	6.2%
5 to 9 years		8,169	7.0%
10 to 14 years		8,673	7.4%
15 to 19 years		7,969	6.8%
Total population, aged 0-19		32,122	27.4%
20 to 64 years		68,870	58.8%
65 years and over		16,166	13.8%
Children who are: (1992 estimated)	white	32,062	98.6%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	229	7.0%
	American Indian	116	3.6%
	African American	111	3.4%
Public school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	20,175	100.0%
	Grades K-8	15,155	75.1%
	Grades 9-12	5,031	24.9%
Private school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	1,482	100.0%
	Grades K-8	827	55.8%
	Grades 9-12	655	24.9%
Home-schooled students, 1994 annual average	Total	169	100.0%
	Grades K-8	144	85.2%
	Grades 9-12	25	14.8%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		68,347	78.9%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		5,046	17.2%
Median household income, 1990		$28,616	—
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, 1994 annual average		4,130	7.2%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		970	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		2,488	—
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1994		309	—


= Percent Above or Below Statewide Average
= Percent Change from Maine KIDS COUNT 1994 Data Book*
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	Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1995	3,373	11.7%
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-95 school year — Total	5,911	27.9%
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-95 school year — Free	4,645	21.9%
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-95 school year — Reduced price	1,266	6.0%
Children aged 0-18 participating in Medicaid, 1994	8,115	26.6%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	71.4	8.6
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1993	1,259	90.8%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1993	71	5.1%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1989-1993 ◆	8.4	5.6
Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994 ◆	74	2.3
General practice dentists; rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994	42	1.3
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, October 1995	181	6.3
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1989-1993	4.6	2.0
Teen deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	5.6	6.6
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	3.2	6.1
Child suicides; rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	1.0	0.6
Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1994	843	62.6
High school dropouts, 1993-1994 school year	165	2.9%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1993-94 school year	780	61.4%
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1994-1995 school year ◆	2,648	122.3

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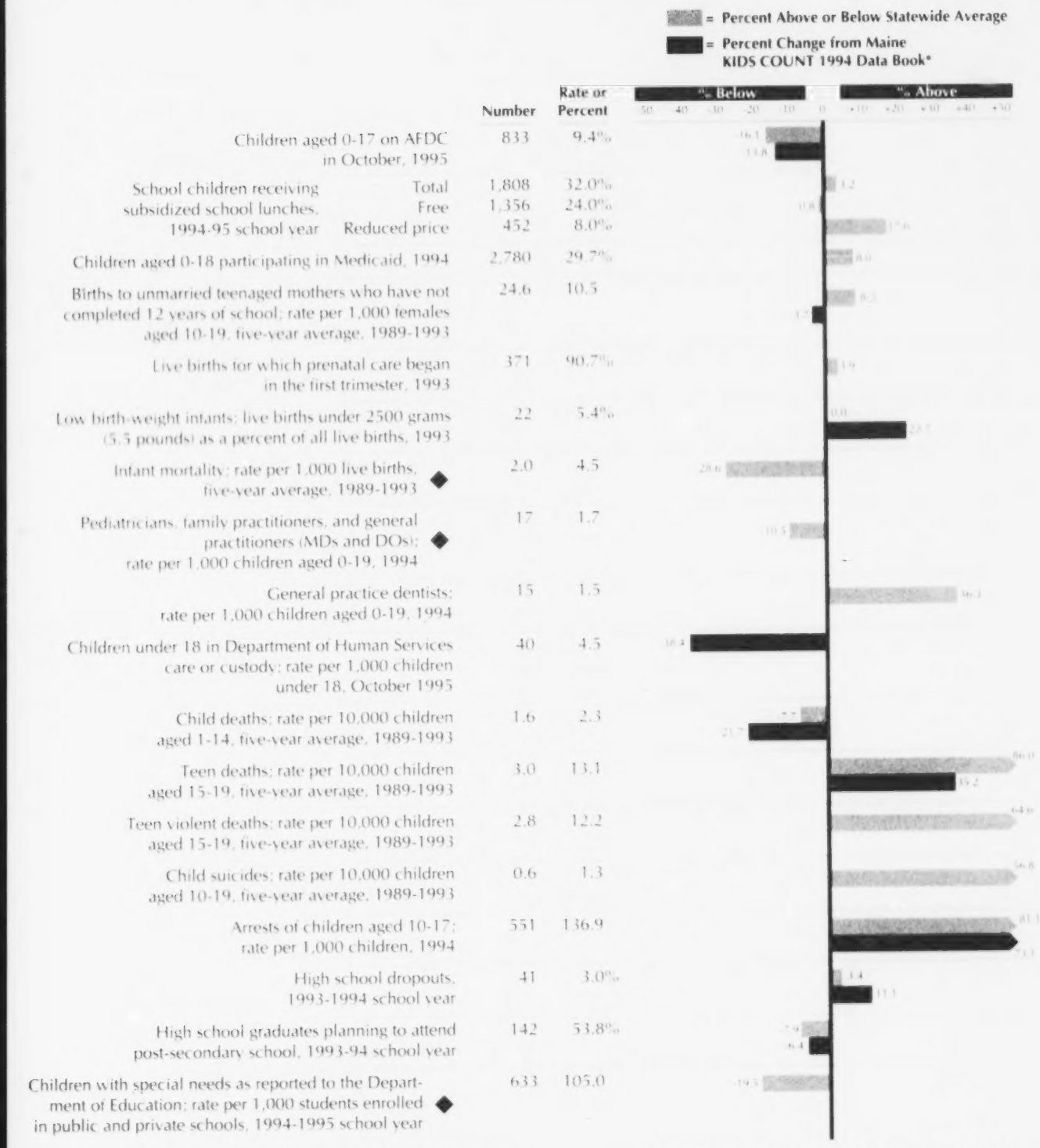
* Those indicators for which comparable data were included in the *Maine KIDS COUNT 1994 Data Book*

KNOX COUNTY

LEIGH KELLY

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1993 estimated		37,014	100.0%
Under 5 years		2,230	6.0%
5 to 9 years		2,651	7.2%
10 to 14 years		2,620	7.1%
15 to 19 years		2,347	6.3%
Total population, aged 0-19		9,848	26.6%
20 to 64 years		20,717	56.0%
65 years and over		6,449	17.4%
Children who are: (1992 estimated)	white	9,439	99.0%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	35	0.4%
	American Indian	39	0.4%
	African American	17	0.2%
Public school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	5,897	100.0%
	Grades K-8	4,554	77.2%
	Grades 9-12	1,343	22.8%
Private school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	133	100.0%
	Grades K-8	116	87.2%
	Grades 9-12	17	12.8%
Home-schooled students, 1994 annual average	Total	60	100.0%
	Grades K-8	45	75.0%
	Grades 9-12	15	25.0%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		22,017	80.1%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		1,839	20.7%
Median household income, 1990		$22,017	—
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, 1994 annual average		1,060	5.6%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		222	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		618	—
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1994		138	—


= Percent Above or Below Statewide Average
= Percent Change from Maine KIDS COUNT 1994 Data Book*
Number
Rate or Percent
% Below
% Above
50 40 30 20 10 0 10 20 30 40 50
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1995
833
9.4%
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-95 school year
Total
Free
Reduced price
1,808
1,356
452
32.0%
24.0%
8.0%
Children aged 0-18 participating in Medicaid, 1994
2,780
29.7%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993
24.6
10.5
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1993
371
90.7%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1993
22
5.4%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1989-1993 ◆
2.0
4.5
Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994 ◆
17
1.7
General practice dentists; rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994
15
1.5
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, October 1995
40
4.5
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1989-1993
1.6
2.3
Teen deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993
3.0
13.1
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993
2.8
12.2
Child suicides; rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993
0.6
1.3
Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1994
551
136.9
High school dropouts, 1993-1994 school year
41
3.0%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1993-94 school year
142
53.8%
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1994-1995 school year ◆
633
105.0

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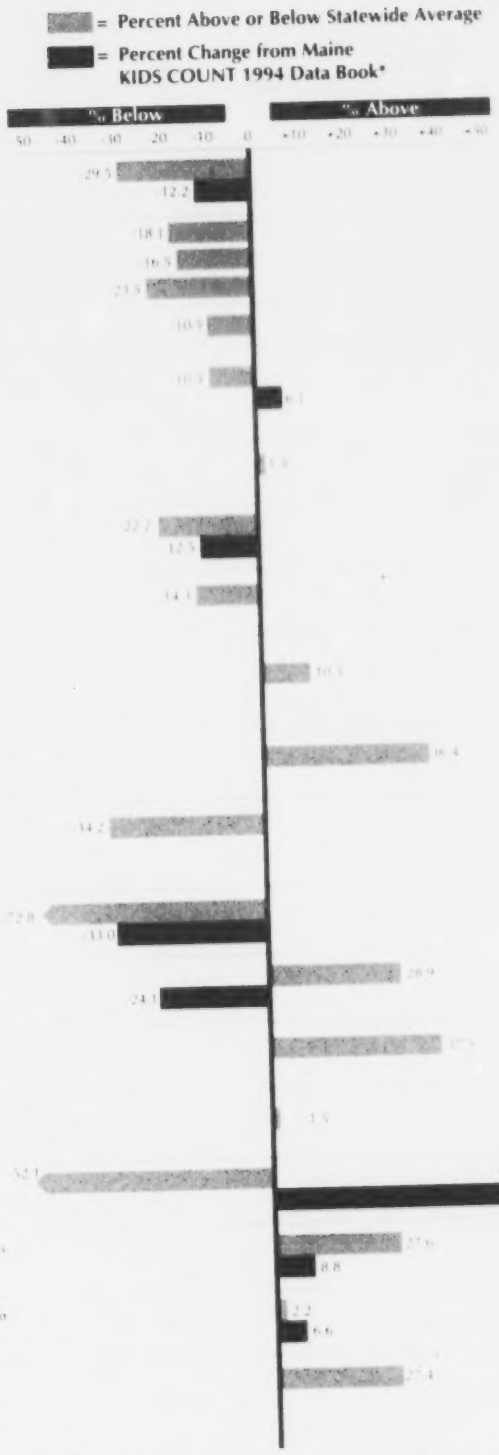
LINCOLN COUNTY

LEIGH KELLY

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1993 estimated		30,909	100.0%
Under 5 years		1,853	6.0%
5 to 9 years		2,192	7.1%
10 to 14 years		2,213	7.2%
15 to 19 years		2,136	6.9%
Total population, aged 0-19		8,394	27.2%
20 to 64 years		17,191	55.6%
65 years and over		5,324	17.2%
Children who are:	white	8,069	99.1%
(1992 estimated)	Asian/Pacific Islander	18	0.2%
	American Indian	46	0.6%
	African American	11	0.1%
Public school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	5,545	100.0%
	Grades K-8	3,958	71.4%
	Grades 9-12	1,587	28.6%
Private school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	516	100.0%
	Grades K-8	43	8.3%
	Grades 9-12	473	91.7%
Home-schooled students, 1994 annual average	Total	93	100.0%
	Grades K-8	82	88.2%
	Grades 9-12	11	11.8%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		18,357	80.8%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		1,010	13.2%
Median household income, 1990		$28,373	—
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, 1994 annual average		1,140	7.0%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		156	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		464	—
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1994		72	—



		Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1995		600	8.0%
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-95 school year	Total	1,462	25.4%
	Free	1,161	20.2%
	Reduced price	301	5.2%
Children aged 0-18 participating in Medicaid, 1994		1,959	24.6%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		17.2	8.7
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1993		294	88.6%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1993		14	4.2%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1989-1993 ◆		2.0	5.4
Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994 ◆		18	2.1
General practice dentists; rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994		13	1.5
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, October 1995		36	4.8
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1989-1993		0.4	0.7
Teen deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		2.0	9.9
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		1.6	8.0
Child suicides; rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		0.4	1.0
Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1994		127	36.2
High school dropouts, 1993-1994 school year		70	3.7%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1993-94 school year		231	59.7%
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1994-1995 school year ◆		1,007	166.1

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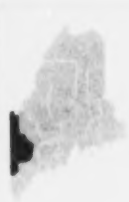

OXFORD COUNTY

LINDA N. PHILLIPS

Maine Alone

...In Maine we have fall,
then winter, then spring,
then summer,
Soon the leaves fall
Soon I'm in school
Soon there is snow
Soon the sun rises, in
Maine first, then the sun
falls, in Maine last
(Looking around I see
beauty, but only in Maine)

John Jackson

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1993 estimated		52,797	100.0%
Under 5 years		3,442	6.5%
5 to 9 years		3,842	7.3%
10 to 14 years		3,993	7.6%
15 to 19 years		3,739	7.1%
Total population, aged 0-19		15,016	28.4%
20 to 64 years		29,618	56.1%
65 years and over		8,163	15.5%
Children who are: (1992 estimated)	white	14,545	99.2%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	55	0.4%
	American Indian	33	0.2%
	African American	36	0.2%
Public school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	10,022	100.0%
	Grades K-8	7,215	72.0%
	Grades 9-12	2,807	28.0%
Private school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	1,199	100.0%
	Grades K-8	305	25.4%
	Grades 9-12	894	74.6%
Home-schooled students, 1994 annual average	Total	202	100.0%
	Grades K-8	166	82.2%
	Grades 9-12	36	17.8%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		29,516	76.3%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		2,924	21.0%
Median household income, 1990		$24,535	—
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, 1994 annual average		2,520	9.9%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		424	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		1,157	—
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1994		142	—

	Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1995	1,634	12.1%
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-95 school year — Total	3,720	34.7%
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-95 school year — Free	2,891	27.0%
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-95 school year — Reduced price	829	7.7%
Children aged 0-18 participating in Medicaid, 1994	4,400	30.8%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	43.0	11.9
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1993	495	83.1%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1993	38	6.4%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1989-1993 ◆	5.0	7.2
Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994 ◆	17	1.1
General practice dentists; rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994	9	0.6
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, October 1995	58	4.3
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1989-1993	3.4	3.1
Teen deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	3.8	10.8
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	3.4	9.6
Child suicides; rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	1.4	1.9
Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1994	335	53.5
High school dropouts, 1993-1994 school year	154	4.4%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1993-94 school year	355	53.7%
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1994-1995 school year ◆	1,637	145.9

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PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Growing Up in Maine

...I feel that growing up in Maine is a big advantage, and I think is a great place to go to get away from things. Maine's wilderness and wildlife is fascinating....One thing I can say about Maine is that if you have the opportunity to go there ponder it. Opportunity doesn't knock a lot so I suggest you answer....

Taylor Small, Portland

LINDA N. PHILLIPS

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1993 estimated		146,205	100.0%
Under 5 years		8,881	6.1%
5 to 9 years		9,675	6.6%
10 to 14 years		10,131	6.9%
15 to 19 years		11,479	7.9%
Total population, aged 0-19		40,166	27.5%
20 to 64 years		88,368	60.4%
65 years and over		17,671	12.1%
Children who are: (1992 estimated)	white	39,842	96.7%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	313	0.8%
	American Indian	471	1.2%
	African American	194	0.5%
Public school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	25,677	100.0%
	Grades K-8	17,899	69.7%
	Grades 9-12	7,788	30.3%
Private school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	1,124	100.0%
	Grades K-8	440	39.1%
	Grades 9-12	684	60.9%
Home-schooled students, 1994 annual average	Total	338	100.0%
	Grades K-8	292	86.4%
	Grades 9-12	46	13.6%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		89,100	80.3%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		8,934	25.0%
Median household income, 1990		$26,631	—
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, 1994 annual average		5,650	7.6%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		922	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		2,901	—
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1994		374	—

= Percent Above or Below Statewide Average

= Percent Change from Maine KIDS COUNT 1994 Data Book*

		Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1995		4,734	13.3%
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-95 school year	Total	8,124	33.0%
	Free	6,568	26.7%
	Reduced price	1,556	6.3%
Children aged 0-18 participating in Medicaid, 1994		10,737	28.4%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		89.6	8.2
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1993		1,487	88.4%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1993		63	3.7%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1989-1993 ◆		12.4	6.8
Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994 ◆		78	1.9
General practice dentists; rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994		45	1.1
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, October 1995		315	8.9
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1989-1993		9.0	3.3
Teen deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		7.0	5.7
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		4.8	3.9
Child suicides; rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		1.2	0.5
Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1994		863	50.8
High school dropouts, 1993-1994 school year		212	2.5%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1993-94 school year		1,090	62.2%
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1994-1995 school year ◆		3,467	129.4

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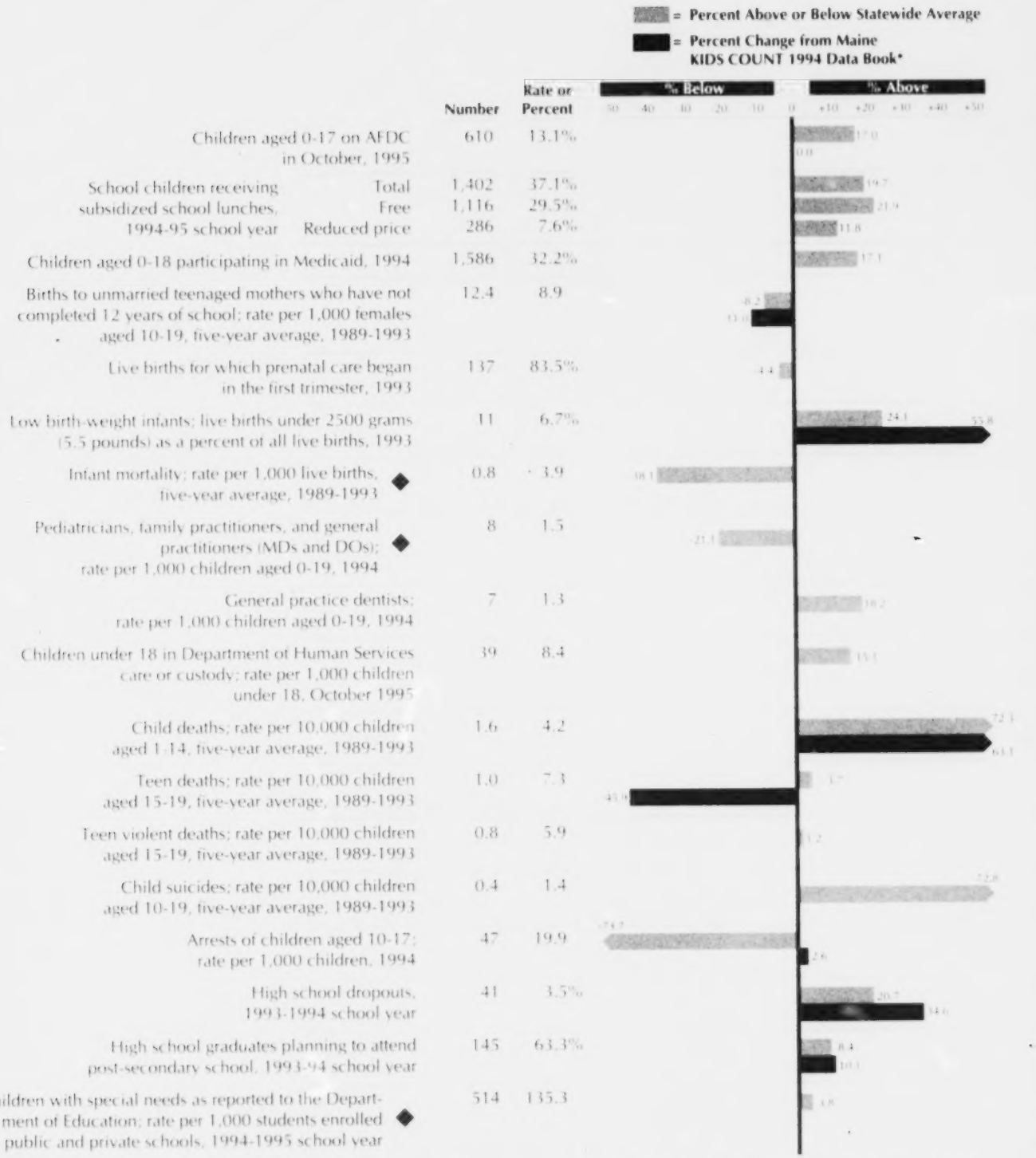
* Those indicators for which comparable data were included in the *Maine KIDS COUNT 1994 Data Book*.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

BARRY L. ATWOOD

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1993 estimated		18,752	100.0%
Under 5 years		1,020	5.4%
5 to 9 years		1,264	6.7%
10 to 14 years		1,481	7.9%
15 to 19 years		1,471	7.8%
Total population, aged 0-19		5,236	27.9%
20 to 64 years		10,372	55.3%
65 years and over		3,144	16.8%
Children who are: (1992 estimated)	white	5,167	98.1%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	29	0.6%
	American Indian	21	0.4%
	African American	17	0.3%
Public school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	3,329	100.0%
	Grades K-8	2,584	77.6%
	Grades 9-12	745	22.4%
Private school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	469	100.0%
	Grades K-8	9	1.9%
	Grades 9-12	460	98.1%
Home-schooled students, 1994 annual average	Total	51	100.0%
	Grades K-8	37	72.5%
	Grades 9-12	14	27.5%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		10,123	74.8%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		1,192	24.2%
Median household income, 1990		$22,132	—
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, 1994 annual average		840	9.9%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		92	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		313	—
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1994		46	—



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SAGADAHOC COUNTY

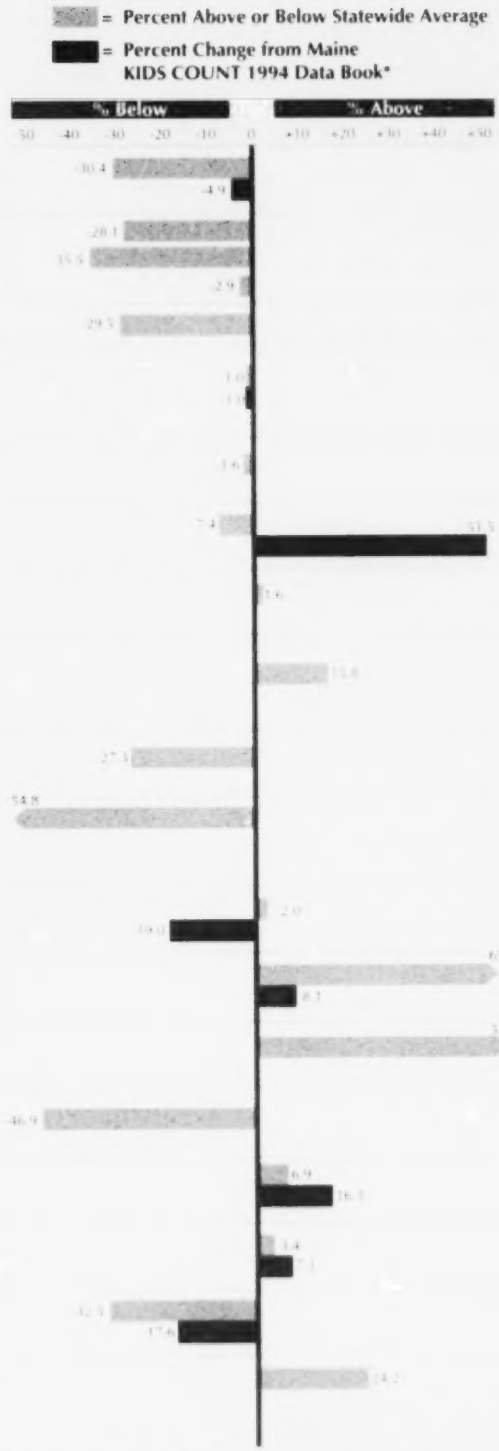
Jim

Flying
soared he did—
hand touch ball touch rim
kept moving
didn't stop
never stopped.
His hand
flew over the page
scribbling the words.
Hand stopped—
snorted once, twice,
once more.
His hand flew again.
Higher and higher he soared,
seeming lost in a world,
confused, but understood.
Many things he understood—
death was one.
Death became an old friend,
taking everyone else
friends, loved ones, never him.
Flying he did
'til one day
he came
crashing
down.

Martha M. Hutchins
W. Southport

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1993 estimated		33,875	100.0%
Under 5 years		2,533	7.5%
5 to 9 years		2,615	7.7%
10 to 14 years		2,514	7.4%
15 to 19 years		2,209	6.5%
Total population, aged 0-19		9,871	29.1%
20 to 64 years		20,280	59.9%
65 years and over		3,724	11.0%
Children who are: (1992 estimated)	white	9,423	97.5%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	97	1.0%
	American Indian	20	0.2%
	African American	129	1.3%
Public school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	6,619	100.0%
	Grades K-8	4,826	72.9%
	Grades 9-12	1,793	27.1%
Private school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	245	100.0%
	Grades K-8	29	11.8%
	Grades 9-12	216	88.2%
Home-schooled students, 1994 annual average	Total	112	100.0%
	Grades K-8	89	79.5%
	Grades 9-12	23	20.5%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		19,801	80.4%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		1,140	12.7%
Median household income, 1990		$31,948	—
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, 1994 annual average		950	5.9%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		262	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		685	—
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1994		49	—


= Percent Above or Below Statewide Average
= Percent Change from Maine KIDS COUNT 1994 Data Book*
% Below
% Above
50 40 30 20 10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

	Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1995	700	7.8%
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-95 school year — Total	1,323	22.3%
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-95 school year — Free	929	15.6%
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-95 school year — Reduced price	394	6.6%
Children aged 0-18 participating in Medicaid, 1994	1,827	19.4%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	21.8	9.6
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1993	397	85.9%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1993	23	5.0%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1989-1993 ◆	3.2	6.2
Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994 ◆	22	2.2
General practice dentists; rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994	8	0.8
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, October 1995	30	3.3
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1989-1993	1.8	2.5
Teen deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	2.6	11.7
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	2.0	9.0
Child suicides; rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	0.2	0.4
Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1994	311	80.8
High school dropouts, 1993-1994 school year	56	3.0%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1993-94 school year	196	39.4%
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1994-1995 school year ◆	1,111	161.9

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* Those indicators for which comparable data were included in the *Maine KIDS COUNT 1994 Data Book*.

SOMERSET COUNTY

LINDA N. PHILLIPS

I ❤ Maine

I'm glad that I grew up in Maine,
In Maine you can be who you are,
You think about what you give, not what you gain
And you're not judged by your clothes, or house, or car....

...When away from Maine,
In some place out of state,
I feel a deep pain,
I wish I was home again.

Courtney Marble

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1993 estimated		51,063	100.0%
Under 5 years		3,280	6.4%
5 to 9 years		3,717	7.3%
10 to 14 years		4,006	7.8%
15 to 19 years		3,923	7.7%
Total population, aged 0-19		14,926	29.2%
20 to 64 years		29,310	57.4%
65 years and over		6,827	13.4%
Children who are: (1992 estimated)	white	25,934	99.0%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	47	0.3%
	American Indian	62	0.4%
	African American	40	0.3%
Public school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	9,086	100.0%
	Grades K-8	6,437	70.8%
	Grades 9-12	2,649	29.2%
Private school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	712	100.0%
	Grades K-8	141	19.8%
	Grades 9-12	571	80.2%
Home-schooled students, 1994 annual average	Total	161	100.0%
	Grades K-8	138	85.7%
	Grades 9-12	23	14.3%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		25,934	71.7%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		3,244	23.7%
Median household income, 1990		$22,829	—
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, 1994 annual average		2,720	10.7%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		396	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		995	—
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1994		153	—

= Percent Above or Below Statewide Average

= Percent Change from Maine KIDS COUNT 1994 Data Book*

		Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1995		2,070	15.5%
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-95 school year	Total	3,745	38.8%
	Free	3,133	32.5%
	Reduced price	612	6.3%
Children aged 0-18 participating in Medicaid, 1994		5,421	38.4%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school: rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		48.0	12.8
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1993		462	82.1%
Low birth weight infants: live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1993		33	5.9%
Infant mortality: rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1989-1993 ◆		6.0	9.2
Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs): rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994 ◆		24	1.6
General practice dentists: rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994		10	0.7
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody: rate per 1,000 children under 18, October 1995		119	8.9
Child deaths: rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1989-1993		3.4	3.3
Teen deaths: rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		3.8	9.8
Teen violent deaths: rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		3.2	8.3
Child suicides: rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		1.2	1.6
Arrests of children aged 10-17: rate per 1,000 children, 1994		302	47.7
High school dropouts, 1993-1994 school year		105	5.2%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1993-94 school year		339	49.1%
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education: rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1994-1995 school year ◆		1,388	141.7

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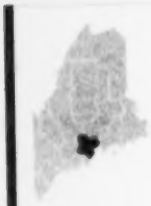

WALDO COUNTY

LEIGH KELLY

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1993 estimated		34,704	100.0%
Under 5 years		2,344	6.8%
5 to 9 years		2,503	7.2%
10 to 14 years		2,739	7.9%
15 to 19 years		2,542	7.3%
Total population, aged 0-19		10,128	29.2%
20 to 64 years		19,820	57.1%
65 years and over		4,756	13.7%
Children who are: (1992 estimated)	White	9,774	98.9%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	31	0.3%
	American Indian	36	0.4%
	African American	16	0.2%
Public school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	5,803	100.0%
	Grades K-8	4,461	76.9%
	Grades 9-12	1,342	23.1%
Private school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	29	100.0%
	Grades K-8	29	100.0%
	Grades 9-12	0	0.0%
Home-schooled students, 1994 annual average	Total	105	100.0%
	Grades K-8	91	86.7%
	Grades 9-12	14	13.3%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		18,661	77.5%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		2,122	23.7%
Median household income, 1990		$23,148	—
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, 1994 annual average		1,660	9.8%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		208	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		578	—
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1994		47	—

		Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1995		1,254	13.7%
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-95 school year	Total	2,503	43.1%
	Free	2,027	34.9%
	Reduced price	476	8.2%
Children aged 0-18 participating in Medicaid, 1994		3,400	35.3%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		31.8	13.4
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1993		368	86.4%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1993		27	6.3%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1989-1993 ◆		3.2	7.0
Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994 ◆		13	1.3
General practice dentists; rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994		6	0.6
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, October 1995		52	5.7
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1989-1993		1.6	2.3
Teen deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		1.4	5.8
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		1.2	5.0
Child suicides; rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		0.6	1.2
Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1994		154	35.8
High school dropouts, 1993-1994 school year		42	3.1%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1993-94 school year		156	53.1%
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1994-1995 school year ◆		911	156.2

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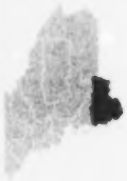

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Growing Up in Maine

...I think the people up here in Maine are more gentle and more understanding that in any other state because it's quiet and an all natural place....

Melissa Gray, Portland, Maine

POLLY CAMPBELL

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1993 estimated		36,033	100.0%
Under 5 years		2,123	5.9%
5 to 9 years		2,464	6.8%
10 to 14 years		2,750	7.6%
15 to 19 years		2,658	7.4%
Total population, aged 0-19		9,995	27.7%
20 to 64 years		20,042	55.6%
65 years and over		5,996	16.6%
Children who are: (1992 estimated)	white	9,246	93.0%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	24	0.2%
	American Indian	634	6.4%
	African American	36	0.4%
Public school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	6,184	100.0%
	Grades K-8	4,518	73.1%
	Grades 9-12	1,666	26.9%
Private school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	362	100.0%
	Grades K-8	0	0.0%
	Grades 9-12	362	100.0%
Home-schooled students, 1994 annual average	Total	96	100.0%
	Grades K-8	82	85.4%
	Grades 9-12	14	14.6%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		19,228	73.2%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		2,840	31.3%
Median household income, 1990		$19,993	—
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, 1994 annual average		2,150	13.0%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		196	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		558	—
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1994		112	—

= Percent Above or Below Statewide Average

= Percent Change from Maine KIDS COUNT 1994 Data Book*

		Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1995		1,513	16.9%
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-95 school year	Total	2,930	47.5%
	Free	2,268	36.7%
	Reduced price	662	10.7%
Children aged 0-18 participating in Medicaid, 1994		3,991	42.0%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		26	10.7
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1993		364	81.6%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1993		26	5.8%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1989-1993 ◆		34	7.9
Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994 ◆		19	1.9
General practice dentists; rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994		7	0.7
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, October 1995		162	18.1
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1989-1993		22	3.1
Teen deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		26	10.0
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		22	8.5
Child suicides; rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		06	1.1
Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1994		314	71.4
High school dropouts, 1993-1994 school year		76	3.7%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1993-94 school year		232	58.1%
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1994-1995 school year ◆		976	149.1

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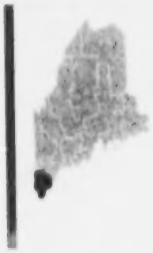

YORK COUNTY

MARK S. MCCALL

I like growing up in Maine

Maine is a great state,
because you can get away
from all that crime and
hate.

Maine's environment is
something to think about,
because it's the best with-
out a doubt.

Maine's the only state that
lives up to its name,
Vacationland, has brought
us a lot of fame.

I like Maine,
just simply because,
there's no hassle or pain.

Maine's four seasons are
just the best,
so don't even think about
heading west.

Eric Deschambault

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1993 estimated		167,485	100.0%
Under 5 years		11,837	7.1%
5 to 9 years		12,391	7.4%
10 to 14 years		12,323	7.4%
15 to 19 years		11,162	6.7%
Total population, aged 0-19		47,713	28.5%
20 to 64 years		97,611	58.3%
65 years and over		22,161	13.2%
Children who are: (1992 estimated)	white	45,602	98.2%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	503	1.1%
	American Indian	101	0.2%
	African American	250	0.5%
Public school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	29,773	100.0%
	Grades K-8	23,015	77.3%
	Grades 9-12	6,758	22.7%
Private school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	2,379	100.0%
	Grades K-8	1,295	54.4%
	Grades 9-12	1,084	45.6%
Home-schooled students, 1994 annual average	Total	402	100.0%
	Grades K-8	318	79.1%
	Grades 9-12	84	20.9%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		96,545	79.5%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		4,541	10.5%
Median household income, 1990		$32,432	—
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, 1994 annual average		6,110	7.0%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		1,048	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		3,053	—
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1994		647	—

= Percent Above or Below Statewide Average
= Percent Change from Maine KIDS COUNT 1994 Data Book*
% Below
% Above
-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

	Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1995	39,928	9.1%
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-95 school year — Total	74,414	25.0%
— Free	54,462	18.4%
— Reduced price	19,952	6.6%
Children aged 0-18 participating in Medicaid, 1994	105,335	23.2%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	103.8	9.4
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1993	11,895	86.7%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1993	717	5.3%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1989-1993 ◆	144	5.9
Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994 ◆	63	1.3
General practice dentists; rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994	49	1.0
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, October 1995	287	6.6
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1989-1993	72	2.1
Teen deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	66	6.0
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	34	4.9
Child suicides; rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	18	0.8
Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1994	1,957	10.2 6
High school dropouts, 1993-1994 school year	208	2.3%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1993-94 school year	1,089	57.5%
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1994-1995 school year ◆	4,045	125.8

◆ The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indicator's definition for the exact changes.

* Those indicators for which comparable data were included in the Maine KIDS COUNT 1994 Data Book.

STATE OF MAINE

ANGELA CLEGG

Fishin'

I wake up
put on my draws,
grab my rod, and leave
"there ain't no fish out
here" I sez to myself
as I'm walkin'
down to the crick
I plunk da line in and
whoa Nellie I
got me a keepa
she pulled so hard
I swear da rod was
bent in a loop
I hauled her out and
put her in a bucket
she just sat there lookin
like this here world
were comin' to an end
I don't blame her
seein' she was gonna
be my dinna...

Jason Perry

STATE PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1993 estimated		1,239,779	100.0%
Under 5 years		80,696	6.5%
5 to 9 years		87,368	7.0%
10 to 14 years		86,908	7.0%
15 to 19 years		84,107	6.8%
Total population, aged 0-19		341,079	27.3%
20 to 64 years		728,142	58.7%
65 years and over		170,558	13.8%
Children who are: (1992 estimated)	white	332,525	97.9%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	2,797	0.8%
	American Indian	2,267	0.7%
	African American	1,989	0.6%
Public school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	213,825	100.0%
	Grades K-8	156,601	73.2%
	Grades 9-12	57,224	26.8%
Private school resident enrollment, October 1994	Total	13,446	100.0%
	Grades K-8	6,179	46.0%
	Grades 9-12	7,267	54.0%
Home-schooled students, 1994 annual average	Total	2,759	100.0%
	Grades K-8	2,262	82.0%
	Grades 9-12	497	18.0%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		725,423	79.0%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		59,605	19.3%
Median household income, 1990		$29,140	—
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, 1994 annual average		45,000	7.4%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		45,592	62.6%
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		67,938	78.4%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1994		4,106	—

	Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1995	34,470	11.2%
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-95 school year — Total	64,940	31.0%
— Free	50,736	24.2%
— Reduced price	14,204	6.8%
Children aged 0-18 participating in Medicaid, 1994	89,137	27.5%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	820.6	9.7
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1993	13,144	87.3%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1993	812	5.4%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1989-1993 ◆	104.6	6.3
Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994 ◆	650	1.9
General practice dentists; rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994	387	1.1
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, October 1995	2,239	7.3
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1989-1993	59.4	2.5
Teen deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	62.0	7.1
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	50.8	5.8
Child suicides; rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	14.0	0.8
Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1994	10,538	75.6
High school dropouts, 1993-1994 school year	1,867	2.9%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1993-94 school year	7,825	58.4%
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1994-1995 school year ◆	29,632	130.4

◆ The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indicator's definition for the exact changes.

* Those indicators for which comparable data were included in the *Maine KIDS COUNT 1994 Data Book*.

Adolescent female heads of households on AFDC in January, 1995.

The number of female heads of households (case holders) under the age of 18 receiving Aid for Families with Dependent Children in January, 1995. Percent is this number divided by the total number of female heads of household on AFDC in January, 1995.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Income Maintenance.

See also: AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994; Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October 1995; Mean monthly number of children on AFDC in calendar 1994.

Adults aged 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990.

Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included. Percent calculated using a denominator of 1990 Census data for adults aged 18 and over.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, September 1992. Table P60, 1990 Census of Population and Housing Summary Tape File 3a

See also: High school completion results.

AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994.

The percentage of the prior year's U.S. poverty threshold for a one-parent family of four persons covered by the combination of current-year state AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) and Food Stamp benefits. For such a family, the poverty threshold in 1993 was $14,800.

Source: Data are provided by the Congressional Research Service, Education and Public Welfare Division, Library of Congress, as shown in the Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Kids Count Data Book, State Profiles of Child Well-Being*, 1995.

See also: Adolescent female heads of households on AFDC; Children aged 0-17 on AFDC; Mean monthly number of children aged 0-17 on AFDC.

◆ Alcohol-related license suspensions and arrests for drivers 20 and under; rate per 1,000 licensed drivers aged 20 and under, 1994.

Number of license suspensions and arrests for drivers 20 and under with a Blood Alcohol Count of .02+, during 1994. Rate is that number divided by the total number of licensed drivers age 20 and under in 1994. Note that an individual may have been arrested more than once. The indicator in the 1994 *Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book* showed drivers aged 19 and under; comparable numbers were unavailable this year.

Source: Maine Bureau of Highway Safety, *1994 Maine Highway Facts*, page 41.

See also: OUI convictions for drivers aged 20 and under.

Alcohol use, see: Children aged 0-14 using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers; Students reporting alcohol use in a given month.

Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, aged 10-17, 1994.

Total number of arrests for crimes including manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, vandalism, possession of a weapon, prostitution, sex offenses, drug and alcohol related offenses, violation of liquor laws, driving under the influence, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and curfew and loitering law violations. The annual arrest data include all arrests of youth for offenses during the year, including repeated offenses by the same individual. Crimes involving weapons do not include hunting violations. Rate is the number of arrests divided by the estimated number of children aged 10-17 for 1993 developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Public Safety, *Uniform Crime Reports*, 1994; Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: A National Report*, 1995, page 100.

See also: Violent crime arrests of children aged 10-17.

Births to married teens as a percent of total live births, 1993.

The percentage of total live births to married women under age 20 in calendar year 1993. Births are reported by the mother's place of residence at the time of birth.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

See also: Teen pregnancy rate.

◆ The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book.

Births to single teens as a percent of total live births, 1993.

The percentage of total live births to unmarried women under age 20 in calendar year 1993. Births are reported by the mother's place of residence at the time of birth.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Births to unmarried teen-aged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993.

Births to unmarried females aged 10 through 19 who have either not completed high school and are still in school, or who have dropped out of school. The data reflect the mother's place of residence at the time of birth. They are averaged over a five-year period (1989-1993) to smooth out annual fluctuations, and as a rate per 1,000 females aged 10 through 19 residing in the area during the five-year period. Population data used in the denominators to calculate the rates are based on the 1990 U.S. Census, with estimates for earlier and later years developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Special tabulations by the Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics, November 1995.

Child abuse, see: Substantiated child abuse and neglect victims.

◆ **Child deaths; rate per 100,000 children aged 1–14, five-year average, 1989-1993.**

Deaths from all causes to children from ages 1 through 14 per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by the child's place of residence, not the place of death. They are averaged over a five-year period (1989-1993) to smooth out annual fluctuations. Population data used in the denominators to calculate the rates are based on the 1990 U.S. Census, with estimates for earlier and later years developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics. Rates are calculated per 100,000 at the state level to be consistent with standard mortality data reporting practices.

Source: Special tabulations by the Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics, November 1995.

See also: Infant mortality; Teen deaths; Teen violent deaths.

◆ **Child suicides; rate per 100,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1989-1993.**

Deaths of children aged 10 through 19 for which suicide was listed as the cause. The data are reported by the child's place of residence, not the place of death. They are averaged over a five-year period (1989-1993) to smooth out annual fluctuations and to preserve confidentiality. Population data used in the denominators to calculate the rates are based on the 1990 U.S. Census, with estimates for earlier and later years developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics. Rates are calculated per 100,000 at the state level to be consistent with standard mortality data reporting practices.

Source: Special tabulations by the Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics, November 1995.

See also: High school students reporting at least one suicide attempt in the last year.

Children aged 0-14 using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers; rate per 1,000 children aged 0-14, 1994.

The number of individual children aged birth through 14 using services provided by Maine alcohol and drug abuse treatment facilities with Office of Substance Abuse funding, Driver Education Evaluation Program certification, or certification to dispense methadone, during calendar year 1994. Population data used in the denominator to calculate rates are 1993 estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Addiction Treatment System, Maine Office of Substance Abuse.

See also: Children aged 15-19 using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers; Students reporting alcohol use in a given month.

Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1995.

The total number of children aged 0 through 17 who were included on Aid to Families with Dependent Children grants in October 1995. Percent is the number of children on AFDC in October 1995 divided by the estimated number of children aged 0-17 in Maine in 1993 developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Income Maintenance.

See also: Adolescent female heads of households on AFDC in January, 1995; AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994; Mean monthly number of children on AFDC in calendar 1994.

◆ The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book.

Children aged 0-18 participating in Medicaid programs as a percent of children aged 0-18, 1994.

The number of individual children aged birth through 18 for whom at least one claim for Medicaid reimbursement was filed during state fiscal year 1994. The data are reported by the child's place of residence at the time the service was received. Population data used in the denominator to calculate percents are 1993 estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Special data run of Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Medical Services data by Muskie Institute.

Children aged 0-19 who are white, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian, or African American, 1992.

Estimated numbers of children aged birth through 19 who fall into the major race groups recognized by the U. S. Census. Hispanic numbers are not included because they are also counted in the four major race groups. Population data used in the denominator to calculate percents is the 1992 estimate of population from the Census Bureau, which differs slightly from that developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, estimates of population by age, sex, and race/Hispanic origin, prepared for the Annie E. Casey Foundation by the Urban Studies Institute, University of Louisville.

Children aged 15-19 using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers; rate per 1,000 children aged 15-19, 1994.

The number of individual children aged 15 through 19 using services provided by Maine alcohol and drug abuse treatment facilities with Office of Substance Abuse funding, Driver Education Evaluation Program certification, or certification to dispense methadone, during calendar year 1994. Population data used in the denominator to calculate rates are 1993 estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Addiction Treatment System, Maine Office of Substance Abuse.

See also: Children aged 0-14 using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers; Students reporting alcohol use in a given month.

◆ Children aged 19 and under in motor vehicle crashes with personal injury, 1994.

All persons aged 19 and under injured in any type of motor vehicle accident, regardless of whether or not the youth was driving the vehicle. The rate could not be calculated because the appropriate age breakdown for licensed drivers was unavailable.

Source: Maine Bureau of Highway Safety.

See also: Alcohol-related license suspensions and arrests for drivers 20 and under.

Children aged 5-17 who do not speak English at home, 1990.

The number of children aged 5 through 17 who spoke a language other than English at home as recorded in the 1990 Census. Children who spoke a language other than English at home are included in this category regardless of their proficiency in English or the primacy of English in the home. Rate is calculated using 1990 census data for all 5-17 year-olds.

Source: 1990 Census data as published in *The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children*, a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992, Table 34.

See also: Children with limited English proficiency attending school.

Children at or below federal poverty line, 1992.

The estimated percentage of related children under age 18 who lived in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold in 1992. In that year, the poverty threshold for a family of four was $14,335. Related children include the family head's children by birth, marriage or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces and nephews, who are related to the family head. Children under age 18 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household are not included in this analysis. Rate is calculated using 1992 census population estimates for all children 0-17.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Survey* (March supplement), 1993.

See also: Median household income; median income of families with children.

◆ The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book.

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Children in single-parent families, five-year average, 1989-1993.

The estimated percentage of related children under age 18 who live in families headed by a male or female person without a spouse present in the home. Related children include the family head's children by birth, marriage or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head. Children under age 18 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household are not included in this analysis. Rate is calculated using census population estimates.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Survey* (March supplement), 1989 through 1993.

Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, July 1995.

This population includes children who are ordered into DHS custody as a result of (1) a Child Protection Hearing where a child has been found to be in jeopardy, (2) a juvenile hearing where it would be contrary to the juvenile's health and welfare "to remain in the care and custody of his parents," or (3) a divorce and/or custody hearing where neither parent has been found able to provide a home in the best interest of the child. Children come *into* the Department's *care* when parents or other legal guardians place them voluntarily in the Department's care as a part of that parent's specific short-term plan to resume full care of the children. The state total includes 14 children whose county of origin was unknown. The rate is calculated per 1,000 children aged 0-17 using 1993 population estimates prepared by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Child and Family Services, special data run, 1995.

Children under 18 living in homeless shelters, March 1995.

An unduplicated count of children under 18 years of age staying in one of Maine's homeless shelters during March of 1995. This number may include children whose primary residence is out-of-state. Please note that not all of the state's homeless shelters admit children.

Source: Maine State Housing Authority, Homeless database, special data run, 1995.

Children living in overcrowded housing, 1990.

The estimated proportion of children living in households with more than one person per room. The Census Bureau definition of "rooms" includes living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use and lodgers' rooms. The Census files "top-code" the number of rooms in a house at nine or more. Consequently, children living in households with nine or more rooms are assumed to live in housing that is not overcrowded, regardless of the number of people in the household. Rate is calculated using 1990 census data.

Source: Center for Urban and Economic Research at the University of Louisville, analysis of U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population and Housing 1990*, Five-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample.

Children under age 18 not living with a parent, 1990.

The number of children under 18 years of age who did not live in the same household with at least one of their parents in 1990. Parenthood is determined by birth, marriage or adoption. This figure includes children living in group quarters, such as residential treatment facilities. For a small number of children, it could not be determined from Summary Tape File 3 tables whether or not they were living with a parent. They are counted as not living with a parent. Rate is calculated using 1990 census data.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population and Housing 1990*, Summary Tape File 3, Tables P-23, P-26, and P-41.

Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force, 1990.

Children under age 6 are included in this category if they live with only one parent and that parent is in the labor force (i.e., working or looking for work), or if they live with two parents and both are in the labor force. Parenthood is determined by birth, marriage or adoption. Rates are calculated using 1990 census data.

Source: 1990 Census data as published in *The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children*, a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992, Tables 21 and 23.

◆ The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book.

Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force, 1990.

Children under age 18 are included in this category if they live with only one parent and that parent is in the labor force (i.e., working or looking for work), or if they live with two parents and both are in the labor force. Parenthood is determined by birth, marriage or adoption. Rates are calculated using 1990 census data.

Source: 1990 Census data as published in *The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children*, a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992. Tables 21 and 23.

Children with limited English proficiency attending school, 1994-1995 school year, rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools.

Children attending public or private school in Maine who are determined at the start of the school year to be limited in their ability to use English because it is not their native language.

Source: Special data run from the October 1995 *Data Collection Report on Language Minority Children*, Maine Department of Education, Federal Projects for Language Minorities.

See also: Children aged 0-19 who are white, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian, or African American.

◆ **Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1994-1995 school year.**

The number of students enrolled in schools and individual education programs in Maine who are aged 3 through 21 and have disabilities requiring the provision of special education services. The count is taken as of December 1 of the school year.

NOTE: This is a revised definition for this indicator, thus a comparison cannot be made with last year's rate.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Special Education, tabulations of December 1, 1994 data, produced July 24, 1995.

Children without health insurance, five-year average, 1989-1993.

The estimated percent of related children under age 18 who are not covered by any kind of public or private health insurance, including Medicaid. Related children include a household head's children by birth, marriage or adoption, as well as any other person under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the household head. Children under age 18 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household are not included in this analysis. The figures shown here represent a five-year average of estimates from 1989 through 1993. Rates are calculated using census population estimates.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Survey* (March supplement), 1989 through 1993.

See also: Children aged 0-18 participating in Medicaid.

Core mental health professionals, rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994.

Total number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, marriage and family counselors, and psychiatric nurse specialists registered with the Maine Department of Professional and Financial Regulation. Data are all from 1994 with the exception of psychiatric nurse specialists, which are from 1993. This number does not indicate how many core mental health professionals provide services to children. Rate is calculated using 1993 population estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Tabulation by Muskie Institute based on data from the Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics, and the Department of Professional and Financial Regulation.

Crime, see: Arrests of children aged 0-17; Violent crime arrests of children aged 0-17.

Domestic assaults reported to police, 1994.

Assaults reported to the police which were perpetrated by family or household members who are or were married or living together in a romantic relationship, natural parents of the same child (whether or not the couple ever lived together) or other adult family members related by blood or marriage. These are not unduplicated counts, and may include numerous assaults affecting the same individuals. These numbers also do not indicate the presence of minor children in households where the assaults are taking place.

Source: Maine Department of Public Safety, *Uniform Crime Reports*, 1994.

◆ The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book.

Drug abuse, see: Children aged 0-14 using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers; Children aged 15-19 using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers; Students reporting inhalant use in a given month; Students reporting marijuana use in a given month.

Education, see: Adults aged 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency; Children with limited English proficiency attending school; Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; High school completion results; High school dropouts; High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school; Home-schooled students; Private school resident enrollment; Public school resident enrollment.

Families headed by mothers receiving child support or alimony, 1992.

The estimated percentage of families headed by a woman with no spouse present (with one or more own children under age 18) receiving either child support or alimony payments during the previous calendar year. Those categorized as receiving child support or alimony include those receiving partial payment as well as those receiving full payment. It should also be noted that there is no child support in place for many of these families. "Own children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage or adoption. The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1990 through 1994. We refer to data collected in March 1992 as 1992 data even though it reflects 1991 income. Rates are calculated using census population estimates.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Survey* (March supplement), 1990 through 1994.

General practice dentists, rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994.

Total number of licensed dentists in active general practice as of January 1, 1994. This number does not indicate how many dentists provide services to children. Rate is calculated using 1993 population estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics, *Maine Cooperative Health Manpower Resource Inventory.*

Health insurance, see: Children without health insurance; Children aged 0-18 participating in Medicaid programs.

◆ High school completion results, 1993-1994.

Number of high school diplomas granted during the 1993-1994 school year. This does not include persons completing General Equivalency Development Certificates (GED) or receiving diplomas granted through adult education centers, as these figures were not available at the time this report went to press.

Source: *Maine Educational Facts, 1994*, Maine Department of Education, p. 29.

See also: Adults aged 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency.

High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1993-1994 school year.

High school graduates who intend to or are enrolled full or part time in post-secondary education, according to a survey administered by the local educational unit and submitted in the fall following graduation. Numbers include graduates from public high schools and those private high schools with at least 60% publicly-funded students. The rate is calculated as a percent of all students graduating, including regular diploma, other diploma, high school equivalency, or certificate of completion during the previous school year or subsequent summer school.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information.

High school dropouts, 1993-1994 school year.

A "dropout" refers to any person under the age of 17 who has withdrawn or been expelled from school before graduation or completion of a program of studies and who has not enrolled in another educational institution or program. Each local educational unit submits a dropout report to the Department of Education as of the last day of school, counting all students who dropped out during the previous year. Numbers include dropouts from public high schools and those private high schools with at least 60% publicly-funded students. The rate is calculated as a percent of all students enrolled in grades 9-12 during the school year.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information.

◆ The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book.

High school students reporting at least one suicide attempt in the last year, 1995.

Percent of high school students responding to the spring 1995 Maine Youth Risk Behavior Survey who indicated that they actually attempted suicide one or more times during the previous 12 months.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Bureau of Instruction. *1995 Maine Youth Risk Behavior Survey Report.*

Home-schooled students, 1994 annual average.

The number of students approved for home schooling for the 1994 calendar year as reported to the Maine Department of Education by school superintendents for the periods January through June and July through December.

Source: Special tabulation from the Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information, August 1995.

◆ Hospital discharges for children's mental health diagnoses, per 1,000 children under age 18, 1994.

The number of hospital discharges with mental health diagnoses of patients under age 18 treated in specialty units (Diagnostic Related Group-DRG-800) or for other childhood mental disorders (DRGs 424 through 432). These data count hospitalizations, not individual children. Rates are calculated using 1993 population estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics. In the *1994 KIDS COUNT Data Book*, we defined this indicator differently, including only DRGs 432 and 800. Upon advice from our data source, this year we have chosen to make the definition more inclusive. For reference purposes, the comparable numbers for 1993 (which includes DRGs 424 through 432 and DRG 800) are as follows: discharges for children's mental health diagnoses = 1,268; rate per 1,000 using 1993 population estimates = 4.1.

Source: Maine Health Care Finance Commission, special data run, December 1995.

◆ Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1989-1993.

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age in comparison to live births occurring during the same time period. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death. They are averaged over a five-year period (1989-1993) to smooth out annual fluctuations. Population data used in the denominators to calculate rates are based on birth records filed with the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics, *Maine Vital Statistics*, 1989-1993, Table E-5.

Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1993.

Number of live births occurring in calendar year 1993 for which the mother began receiving prenatal care during the first three months of pregnancy. Population data used in the denominators to calculate rates are based on birth records filed with the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics. This indicator is often used as a measure of access to prenatal care, or to primary care in general.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics, *Maine Vital Statistics*, 1993, Table B-7.

Low birth–weight infants; percent of all live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds), 1993.

Number of live births occurring in calendar year 1993 in which the newborn weighed less than 2500 grams, as a percent of total live births. Population data used in the denominators to calculate rates are based on birth records filed with the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics, *Maine Vital Statistics*, 1993, Table B-4.

◆ The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book.

Mean monthly number of children aged 0-17 on AFDC in calendar 1994 for Maine, per 1,000 children aged 0-17.

The number of children aged 0 through 17 receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children for each month of calendar 1994, divided by 12. Percent is the mean number of children on AFDC in 1994 divided by the estimated number of children aged 0-17 in Maine in 1993 prepared by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Income Maintenance.

See also: Adolescent female heads of households on AFDC in January, 1995; AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994; Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1995.

Median income of families with children in 1992.

The estimated median annual income for families with related children under age 18 living in the household. Related children include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces and nephews, who are related to the family head and living in the household. The median income is the dollar amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups - half with income above the median and half with income below it. The figures shown represent an average of estimates from 1990 to 1994, based on surveys of a sample of Maine households. Although we refer to data collected in March 1992 as 1992 data, they actually reflect 1991 income. Therefore, figures are expressed in 1991 dollars. Rate is calculated using census population estimates.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Survey* (March supplement), 1990 through 1994.

See also: Children at or below federal poverty line.

Median household income, 1991-1993 average

The median household income is the dollar amount which falls in the middle of the range of household income distribution. Half of households have income above the median, the other half have income below it. This figure counts the income from all sources of the head of household and all other persons aged 15 and over in the household, whether related to the head of household or not. Figures are expressed in 1993 dollars, and are based on estimates from a survey of a sample of Maine households. Rate is calculated using census population estimates.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P60-188, *Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1993*, Table D.

◆ OUI convictions for drivers aged 20 and under, rate per 1,000 licensed drivers aged 20 and under, 1994.

Number of convictions of resident drivers age 20 and under for Operating Under the Influence (driving with a blood alcohol concentration of .08 percent by weight). OUI includes being under the influence of alcohol, a drug or drugs other than alcohol, or any combination of alcohol and one or more drugs other than alcohol. The blood alcohol concentration is measured as a percent by weight of alcohol in the blood. The units of measurement are grams per deciliter. The indicator in the 1994 *Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book* showed drivers aged 19 and under; comparable numbers were unavailable this year.

Source: Maine Bureau of Highway Safety, *1994 Maine Highway Facts*, page 39.

See also: Alcohol-related license suspensions and arrests for drivers aged 20 and under.

◆ Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and Dos); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994.

Total number of licensed pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (allopaths and osteopaths) registered with the Maine Department of Professional and Financial Regulation in 1994. This number does not indicate how many family practitioners and general practitioners provide services to children. It is not directly comparable to last year's indicator, which showed full-time equivalents, not individual practitioners. This indicator has changed to individuals so that the numbers are comparable with those provided for core mental health professionals and general practice dentists. Full-time equivalents were not available for these groups at the time this book went to press. Rates are calculated using 1993 population estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics, *Maine Cooperative Health Manpower Resource Inventory*, 1994 untinalized data.

Private school resident enrollment, October 1994.

Students enrolled in private schools as of October 1, as reported by the local educational unit.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information.

◆ The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book.

Public school resident enrollment, October 1994.

Students enrolled in the public schools as of October 1, as reported by the local educational unit.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information.

Recipients of WIC benefits, 1994.

WIC (Women, Infants and Children Supplemental Nutrition Program) is a health program providing specific nutritious foods and nutrition education to low income pregnant and breast feeding women, infants and children up to the age of five. Recipients must be at or below 185% of federal poverty guidelines and be at medical or nutritional risk.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, WIC Program, special data run of WIC recipients, calendar year 1994.

Requests for child abuse and neglect services, 1994.

Any written or verbal requests for Child Protective Services intervention in a family situation on behalf of a child in order to assess or resolve problems being presented. Cases that are screened out are those situations in which evidence of serious family problems or dysfunction was evident but the situation did not contain an allegation of abuse or neglect. Cases deemed appropriate for referral meet the standards contained in 22 MRSA, §4002 as defined above under the definition for *Substantiated child abuse and neglect victims, 1994*. Appropriate referrals not assigned due to lack of resources refers to the Department of Human Services' ability to respond to referrals of child abuse and neglect based on factors such as the number of caseworkers, the seriousness or complexity of cases receiving services and the availability of resources. Current staff resources are not sufficient for the Department to assign all of the referrals for Child Protective Services it receives. The allegations of these referrals warrant Child Protective Services intervention but are not assigned because the office has reached the upper limits of its capacity to investigate and assess.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Child and Family Services, Child Protective Services, *Annual Report of Referrals, 1994*.

School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1994-1995 school year.

The National School Lunch Program is a meal entitlement plan primarily funded through federal dollars. All elementary and junior high schools are required to participate in the program. In Maine, high schools have the option of participating. Children are eligible for free school lunches if their family income does not exceed 130% of poverty level. They are eligible for reduced price school lunches if their family income falls between 130% and 185% of poverty level. Student eligibility for the program is a measure of change in the poverty status of children between census counts. Rates are calculated as a percent of total school enrollees.

Source: Maine Department of Education, School Nutrition Program.

Students reporting alcohol use in a given month, 1995.

In the spring of 1995, the University of Maine conducted a survey of students in grades 6-12. A total of 7,477 students, representing all sixteen counties, participated in the survey. This indicator refers to the percent of students in the survey sample who indicated that they had had beer, wine, or hard liquor on at least one occasion during the past 30 days.

Source: Maine Office of Substance Abuse, *State of Maine Alcohol and Other Drug Use: An Assessment of Students in Grades 6-12, Risk and Protective Factors, 1995*, Appendix C, page 63.

Students reporting inhalant use in a given month, 1995.

In the spring of 1995, the University of Maine conducted a survey of students in grades 6-12. A total of 7,477 students, representing all sixteen counties, participated in the survey. This indicator refers to the percent of students in the survey sample who indicated that they had used inhalants at least once in the past 30 days.

Source: Maine Office of Substance Abuse, *State of Maine Alcohol and Other Drug Use: An Assessment of Students in Grades 6-12, Risk and Protective Factors, 1995*, Appendix C, page 85.

Students reporting marijuana use in a given month, 1995.

In the spring of 1995, the University of Maine conducted a survey of students in grades 6-12. A total of 7,477 students, representing all sixteen counties, participated in the survey. This indicator refers to the percent of students in the survey sample who indicated that they had used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days.

Source: Maine Office of Substance Abuse, *State of Maine Alcohol and Other Drug Use: An Assessment of Students in Grades 6-12, Risk and Protective Factors, 1995*, Appendix C, page 70.

◆ The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book.

Students reporting cigarette smoking in a given month, 1995.

In the spring of 1995, the University of Maine conducted a survey of students in grades 6-12. A total of 7,477 students, representing all sixteen counties, participated in the survey. This indicator refers to the percent of students in the survey sample who indicated that they had smoked cigarettes at least once in the past 30 days.

Source: Maine Office of Substance Abuse, *State of Maine Alcohol and Other Drug Use: An Assessment of Students in Grades 6-12, Risk and Protective Factors, 1995*, Appendix C, page 58.

◆ **Substantiated child abuse and neglect victims; rate per 1,000 children under age 18, 1994.**

The number of individual victims of child abuse and neglect in calendar year 1994 for whom assessment led to a finding of "a threat to a child's health or welfare by physical, mental or emotional injury or impairment, sexual abuse or exploitation, deprivation of essential needs or lack of protection from these by a person responsible for the child" (22 M.R.S.A. §4002).

Please note that in the 1994 *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, the number of substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect was reported, in which the average case included two children from the same household. We have chosen to report the actual number of children represented. For comparison purposes the number of substantiated child abuse and neglect victims in 1993 was 4,945. These numbers are affected by the Department of Human Services' ability to respond to referrals of child abuse or neglect based on factors such as the number of caseworkers, the seriousness or complexity of the cases receiving services, and the availability of resources. Current staff resources are not sufficient for the Department to assign all of the referrals for Child Protective Services it receives.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Child and Family Services, Child Protective Services, *Annual Report of Referrals, 1994*.

Suicide, see: Child suicides.

◆ **Teens aged 16-19 not in school and not in the labor force, 1992.**

Estimated percent of all teens aged 16 through 19 who are not enrolled in school full or part time, and not employed full or part time. The figures shown represent three-year averages; data for 1992 represent an average of data from 1990 through 1993. The definition of this indicator has been changed by the Census Bureau and no longer includes 16 through 19 year-olds in the Armed Forces or married full-time homemakers as part of the labor force.

Source: Special tabulations of *Current Population Survey* microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

◆ **Teens aged 16-19 not enrolled in school and not high school graduates, three-year average, 1991-1993.**

A reflection of educational performance, this measure is based on the twelve-months *Current Population Survey* (CPS) file maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education.

For this indicator, a percentage was calculated based on nine months of data (September through May) for each year. Three-year averages were used to reduce to reduce random fluctuation.

Source: Special tabulations of *Current Population Survey* microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

◆ **Teen deaths; rate per 100,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993.**

The number of deaths from all causes to children aged 15 through 19. The data are reported by the child's place of residence, not the place of death. They are averaged over a five-year period (1989-1993) to smooth out annual fluctuations. Population data used in the denominators to calculate the rates are based on the 1990 U.S. Census, with estimates for earlier and later years developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics. Rates are calculated per 100,000 at the state level to be consistent with standard mortality data reporting practices.

Source: Special tabulations by the Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics, November 1995.

◆ The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book.

Teen pregnancy, rate per 1,000 females aged 10-17, 1993.

All reported live births, induced abortions, and fetal deaths occurring to females aged 10 through 17 during calendar year 1993. The rate is calculated using a denominator of the 1993 population of 10-17 year-old females estimated by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics, *Maine Vital Statistics*, 1993, Table P-1.

◆ Teen violent deaths; rate per 100,000 children aged 15-19, 1989-1993.

Deaths caused by homicide, suicide, and accidents to teens aged 15 through 19. The data are reported by place of residence, not the place where the death occurred. Population data used in the denominators to calculate the rates are based on the 1990 U.S. Census, with estimates for earlier and later years developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics. Rates are calculated per 100,000 at the state level to be consistent with standard mortality data reporting practices.

Source: Special tabulations, Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics, November 1995.

Total population, 1993 estimated.

Total number of individuals by age are estimated by extrapolating from the 1990 census, taking into account births, deaths, and net migration.

Source: Estimates prepared by the Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics, November 1995.

Two-year-olds who were age-appropriately immunized, 1994.

Immunization rates are estimated from retrospective surveys of five-year-olds entering a representative sample of Maine schools each year. According to current state recommendations, two-year-olds should have had 4 DPT (diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis) vaccines, 3 OPVs (oral polio vaccines), and 1 MMR (measles, mumps, rubella) vaccine. For a child to receive these immunizations, a minimum of 4 well-child visits to a health care professional is necessary.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Immunization Program.

Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average, 1994.

The sum of the number of unemployed people aged 16 and over each month of the year 1994, divided by 12. Percent is the average number of people in the civilian labor force divided by the average number of unemployed people. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Division of Economic Analysis and Research, in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Violent crime arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17, 1994.

Total number of arrests for violent crimes including: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault; does not include "other assaults". The annual arrest data include all arrests of youth for violent offenses during the year, including repeated offenses by the same individual. Crimes involving weapons do not include hunting violations. Rate is the total number of arrests for violent crimes divided by the estimated number of 10-17 year-olds in July, 1993, using data prepared by the Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics. It includes repeated offenses by the same individual.

Source: Maine Department of Public Safety, *Uniform Crime Reports*, 1994; the Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-being*, 1995.

Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990.

The number of women aged 16 and over (regardless of marital status) whose youngest child is under age 6, and who are in the paid labor force. Rates are calculated as a percent of all women aged 16 and over whose youngest child is under age 6, using census population data.

Source: 1990 Census data as published in *The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children*, a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992, Tables 17 and 18.

Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6 to 17, 1990.

The number of women aged 16 and over (regardless of marital status) whose youngest child is between ages 6 and 17, and who are in the paid labor force. Rates are calculated as a percent of all women aged 16 and over whose youngest child is between the ages of 6 and 17.

Source: 1990 Census data as published in *The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children*, a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992, Tables 17 and 18.

◆ The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book.

Are you watching me?

Are you watching me? Do you
See what I'm doing?
Can you see me fighting to
survive?
Are you watching me? Do you
see how I'm feeling?
Can you see me fighting to
survive?
Are you watching me? Do you
see what I am going through?
Can you see me fighting to
survive?
Are you watching me? Do you
see whats happening?
Can you see me fighting to
survive?
Are you watching me? Do you
see me?
I am a survivor!

Lisa M. Taggett
High School Senior, Limestone, ME

Please send me ____ Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Books
I enclose $10.00 for each book ordered (includes postage).

I would like to join the Maine Children's Alliance.
I enclose $25.00 for annual membership.
Membership benefits include a copy of the 1995-96 Data Book.
Additional copies are available at $10.00 each.

Please place me on your mailing list to receive notification of the Maine KIDS COUNT 1996-97 Data Book.

To join the Maine Children's Alliance, or to order *Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Books*, please tear out this page and mail or fax to:

Elinor Goldberg, Executive Director
Maine Children's Alliance
P.O. Box 2446
Augusta, ME 04338
Telephone: 207-623-1868
FAX: 207-626-3302

Name

Address

City/Town State Zip

Telephone

The purpose of the annual Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book is to provide policymakers and citizens with the best available data on Maine's children. To help us provide useful information, we need to know who uses the Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book and for what purposes. Please help us by checking the appropriate spaces below and returning this sheet. We welcome your comments and suggestions.

I used the 1994 KIDS COUNT Data Book for *(please check as many as apply)*:

- Research
- Policy Analysis
- Needs Assessment
- General Information
- Grantwriting
- Project Assessment
- Budget Allocation
- Community Action
- Other

My work is primarily in the area of:

- Research/Analysis
- Marketing/PR
- Policy
- Education/Training
- Management
- Service/Program Provider
- Other

Other Comments or Suggestions:

Thank you for your interest in Maine KIDS COUNT

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

The Annie E. Casey Foundation is a private charitable organization dedicated to helping build better futures for disadvantaged children in the United States. It was established in 1948 by Jim Casey, one of the founders of United Parcel Service, and his siblings in honor of their mother. The primary mission of the Foundation is to foster public policies and human-service reforms that more effectively meet the needs of today's vulnerable children and families. In pursuit of this goal, the Foundation makes grants that help states, cities and communities fashion more innovative, cost-effective responses to these needs.

Maine Children's Alliance

The Maine Children's Alliance is a newly formed statewide organization. Its mission is to advocate for sound public policies to improve the lives of all Maine's children, youth and families.

The Alliance has grown out of a clear need for a strong, unified approach to prioritize the needs of children. Individuals and organizations have joined together to reach out to the community to provide permanent, powerful and credible leadership for children's issues in Maine.

The future of our communities is invariably linked to the well-being of our children. The Maine Children's Alliance endeavors to give children and families a strong voice to insure every child in Maine has the chance to succeed.

Edmund S. Muskie Institute of Public Affairs

University of Southern Maine

The Muskie Institute offers both academic and research programs which focus on the policy and management issues confronting state and local governments, especially those of national and international consequence.

The Institute's academic programs are designed to help prepare the next generation of leaders in state and local government, with emphasis on the knowledge and understanding needed to address important public policy concerns and to manage public and non-profit organizations with good effect.

The Institute's research programs are dedicated to improving public policy and the delivery of public services through research, policy analysis, program evaluation, technical assistance, and training. The research programs include the Center for Aging and Rehabilitation, the Center for Child and Family Policy, the Center for Health Policy, the Survey Research Center, a federally designated National Child Welfare Resource Center for Organizational Improvement and one of seven national Rural Health Research Centers funded by the federal Office of Rural Health Policy. The Institute is also the lead organization in the Bingham Consortium for Health Research and maintains an affiliation with the National Academy for State Health Policy.